DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
is one of the most interesting films ever shown.
DON'T MISS TO SEE IT.
WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE SERIAL WONDERFUL
Is shown at the
WEST END CINEMA
and is full of common sense Thrills. Do see the Diamond from the Sky.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. IV NO. 304 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden.	Tons.
18th Dec.	Malwa ..	11000	.. ..	..
26th "	Nagova ..	7000	.. ..	..
1917	Kaisar-i Hind	11500	.. ..	
1st Janry ..				
7th " ..	Nankin ..	7000	.. ..	..
14th " ..	Mooltan ..	10000	.. ..	..
21st " ..	Khiva ..	9000	.. ..	
28th " ..	Sardinia ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
15th Dec.	Salsette for	Australia.		
20th Dec.	Nyanza ..	7000	Karmala * ..	9000
31st Dec.	Malta ..	7000	Morea * ..	11000
1917				
27th Janry.	Nellore ..	7000	Medina *	12500
9th Febry	Novara ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
22rd "	Nore ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
9th March	Malta ..	7000	Kaisar-i Hind	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 31st December; 2nd and 29th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
*22nd Dec.	Lhasa	Karachi Direct
*26th Dec.	Linga	Karachi Coasting
3rd Jan.	Dunera	E. and S. Africa via Mormugao

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	Y Kobayashi	5348	16th. Dec.	28th. Dec.
Yetorofu Maru	S. Hirata ..	4166	14th Jan. 17	26th Jan. 17
Tenshin Maru.	R. Ozaki. ..	4178	15th Jan. 17	27th Jan. 17
Yeboshi Maru..	S. Kishimoto	4098	16th Jan 17	28th Jan. 17
Penang Maru..	S. Kushibiki.	5280	18th Jan 17	30th Jan. 17

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Twice a month from Bombay to Japan via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Dispatches
Fuva Maru ..	4499	N. Yanagi	8th Dec.	24th Dec.
Europa Maru.	2 3078	S. Nakagawa	26th Dec.	3rd Jan. 17
Kunajiri Maru	4062	K. Sakurai	27th Dec.	6th Jan. 17
Yosho Maru ..	3939	D. Ozawa ..	1st Jan. 17	11th Jan 17
Malay Maru ..	4515	M. Nemoto ..	18th Jan.	29th Jan.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sulkadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	655	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool ..	600	90	52	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, DUBAI, BAHREIN AND BUSHIRE.

S. S. ASIA MARU, 2,416 tons, will sails on or about 25th December.

S. S. UNKAI MARU No. 7, 2,143 tons, on or about the 15th January, 1917.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE.

15, Elphinstone Circle,

Shirazee Building, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. SHUSHTER, 2,664 tons, on or about 22nd Dec. 1916.

S. S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 5th Jan. 1917.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
191, Esplanade Road.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

F. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £21,200,000
Reserve Fund £21,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £21,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Agra	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & PHILIPPINES SIAM.
SUMATRA. INDO-CHINA. Manila. Bangkok.
Batavia. Saigon. Cebu. Puket.
Sourabaya. Haiphong. Hoilo.
Medan.

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.
48, Churchgate Street.

CHRISTMAS REDUCTION

IN ALMOST ALL OUR LINES

Unique opportunity for our patrons who will find the best presentation articles

Going at

25 PER CENT.

less than the original prices.

Please do not miss the opportunity

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM

JEWELLER,

62/64 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
43, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3,

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are read or delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

WE PLEASE
Everybody
A. VIANELLI,
Confectioner
Chowpati.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.,

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-DAY THURSDAY, 21ST DEC. AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A COLLECTION OF INDIAN HAND CARVED SEASONED BLACKWOOD REAL ARTISTIC FURNITURE ALSO THAT OF SPECIALLY SELECTED AND MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY MESSRS. ROBERTS, DEVJI GANJI & OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, SILK TAPESTRY LINED DRAWING ROOM AND READING ROOM SUITS OF SOFAS AND CHAIRS, LATEST ARTISTIC DESIGNED LOUIS PATTERN VELVET LINED SILVER CABINET, REVOLVING ROLL TOP MASTER KEY OFFICE TABLES, SWEET TONED EBONIZED SOLID IRON FRAMED GRAND COTTAGE PIANO BY "NEUMEYER, BERLIN" SOLID SELECTED BEDROOM SINGLE AND DOUBLE ALMYRAHS, QUEEN ANNE PATTERN SOLID DOUBLE BEDSTEAD BY DEVJI AMERICAN ODOURLESS ICE BOX WITH REFRIGERATOR, PRESENTATION SILVERWARE, RICH GLASSWARE, PORCELAINWARE, ETC. ETC.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 21st Dec., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 3, Churchgate Street, opposite the Eastern Bank and above Messrs. S. Bannister & Co.'s well-known lamp warehouse (where all the furniture has been arranged for auction) the rare collection of Indian hand carved seasoned blackwood real artistic furture such as seven feet high rich Indian worked seasoned blackwood wardrobe with a historical carving of Hindu God Shri Krishna and Jain Tirthanker inside very rich spring secret drawer fitted blackwood carved ladies' devenforte, rich carved jardineer stands, centre tables, tea tables, also specially selected and made-to-order rich teak and black household substantial furniture such as dining tables, chairs, mirrored sideboards, dinner waggons, large American ice-box with refrigerator, silk tapestry lined drawing and reading room suites of sofas and chairs, rich latest artistic designed Louis pattern velvet lined silver cabinets, corner cabinets, rich teapoys, mirrored hatstands, revolving roll top master key office tables, sweet toned Ebonised grand solid iron framed cottage piano by Neumeyer, Berlin, rich ornaments, rich carpets, rich watercolor pictures and oil paintings, rich Majolica table lamps, verandah cane furniture, rich collection of valuable library books, rich seasonedwood selected bedrooms double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble topped washing tables very rich Queen Anne pattern solid double bedsteads by Devji iron single and double beds, presentation silverware and platedware, rich English glassware, camera, etc., by Gaumont, Paris, rich porcelainware the Conquest especially free wheel gent's cycle etc., etc., the property of H. Fothergill, Esq., deceased late Superintending Engineer, E. D. Sassoon Mill including that of Major A. L. King Mason & other gentlemen.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

NOTE—TO RAJAHS, MARARAJAHS, NABOBS AND HINDU TEMPLES.

Highly cut and engraved 40 and 30 light crystal glass chandeliers to be sold to the highest bidder at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above Auction now on view.

AUCTION SALE of silver presentation watches, motor time-pieces, Crocodile Dressing Bag fitted with ivory accessories, silver spoons, forks and fish service.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the mortgagee concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mrs. M. Fetterle Napper.

1 case 1 doz. silver knives, 2 cases each 12 doz. silver forks, 2 cases each containing 1 Fish Service 1 gold mud chain, 1 lady's crocodile leather dressing bag fitted with ivory accessories, 18 assorted silver watches by the Reliance Watch Co. 3 Motor time-pieces.

The above things are on view.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Dec. 1916.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED

WANTED—CAPTAIN & CHIEF OFFICER for steamer Apply sharp stating experience & salary required to Box No. 427, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6375

WANTED—Experienced cotton and other Mill CLERKS. Apply personally, with testimonials, to the MANAGER, Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Tardeo. 6371

WANTED.—A FLAT in Fort for a small family from 1st January. Write to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An experienced PROOF READER for a small Job Printing Press. Experienced men need apply. Pay from Rs. 30 to 35. Apply to Box No. 430, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6399

WANTED—Immediately for a local firm a SWIFT SHORTHAND TYPIST with a good knowledge of English. Apply stating qualifications and minimum salary expected to Box No. 428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6379

WANTED—An experienced STEREO. and LEAD CASTER. Apply in person to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A TYPIST and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. One experienced in Machinery. Apply sharp with qualifications and pay required to Box No. 429, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6381

WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to th RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force 113, Esplanade Road (above Thacker's) Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—FEMALE TELEPHONE OPERATORS.—Commencing salary Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 per mensem according to ability. Apply in own handwriting sending copies of testimonials to the MANAGER, Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., Home Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 20th December, 1916. 6411

WANTED—An energetic GRADUATE for a Mohomaden Madrassa, as a HEAD-MASTER. Salary according to qualifications. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to:—
A. K. MAJOTHI,
Headmaster (Kathiawar).
6400 Rawnake Islam, Dhoraji.

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON at the Darashaw Camp Dispensary, Sholapur, on a salary of Rs. 45 with free quarters. None need apply who has no experience of work in Municipal or Government Dispensary.
Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 1st January, 1917.
G. M. SHAH,
President,
Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office,
15th December, 1916. 6396

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

PUBLIC and PRIVATE CLASSES are or can be opened for students at all stages.
1. *Beginners*: Mondays, Thursdays, 9-10 a.m.
2. *Advanced*: Tuesdays, Fridays, 9-10 a.m.
Fee: Rs. 8 per month, payable in advance. Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Valuable artistic household furniture, etc., of J. Sauders Slater, Esq., The Administrator General Bombay, at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, on SATURDAY, at 2-30 p.m., by CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers. 6412

ON VIEW.—Very old open carved furniture, such as sofas, chiffioners, piertables, cabinets, zoonda cupboard, etc., at Karelwady, Thakurdwar, opposite Panday's Dharamsalla, to be sold on SUNDAY, the 24th instant. 6410

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES, Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your enquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C shunt wound 15 B.H.P. 460 volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and rheostat. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1065

FOR SALE—A HYDRAULIC PASSENGER-LIFT in working order at Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder. Offers invited. Please apply to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY, The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. 6394

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—For the cold season upto March OLYMPIA HOUSE MATHERAN. Apply Mrs. KARAKA, Marine Lines. 6376

TO BE LET—A commodious upper storied Bungalow "THE RETREAT," at Khar Road, Bandra. For particulars apply to:—
RUSTOMJI P. BHARUCHA,
6231 Bell Lane, Fort.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 705.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England by special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Notification regarding the curtailment of Train services, the Public are advised that the following Concessions will be suspended from the 1st January 1917:—
1. Week end tickets
2. Dakore Fair Return Tickets.
3. Professional Entertainment Companies, including Horses and Animals of Circus Troupes.
4. Cricket, Foot ball and Hockey teams.
5. Polo teams, Hunting and Pigsticking parties.
6. Horses and Ponies for racing purposes.
7. Members of Masonic and Good Templars lodges.
8. Conductors or Tourist parties.
9. Members of the Mining and Geological Institute of India attending Meetings of the Institute.
10. Reservation of a 1st class compartment for 3 fares between Bombay and Delhi, Agra, Muttra, Bhatinda and via and of a 2nd class five berth compartment for 4 fares between Bombay and Delhi.
11. Parties of Cultivators visiting Government Farms in the Bombay Presidency.
12. Special reduced fare return tickets between certain stations notified at page 17 items (d) to (e) of the Company's Coaching Tariff.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 20th December, 1916. 6413

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ARDASEER & Co., of Karachi, Auctioneers for the North Western Railway, have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the General Stores Depot, Sukkur, on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1917, and the following days commencing daily at 8 a.m., a collection of Scrap material and condemned miscellaneous stores, consisting of
Scrap, Brass, Borings, 410 cwts.
Scrap, White, Metal mixed with Brass Borings, 5 cwts.
Scrap Zinc Borings mixed with Aluminium, 38 cwts.
Scrap, Steel, Sleepers, full size, 3,820 cwts.
Scrap, Steel Sleepers, in pieces 108 cwts.
Scrap, W. I. miscellaneous, 25,000 cwts.
Also a collection of empty Kerosine Oil tins and cases, old Tools, Kegs, Buckets, Varnish Tins, Lamps and Locks, and other miscellaneous stores.
The conditions of sale will be notified at the time of Auction.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper,
N. W. Railway.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 16th December 11916. 6409

NOTICE.

STUDENTS of the FERGUSSON COLLEGE are hereby informed that they will be required to attend the College from 3rd January, 1917, as the plague has now abated.

R. P. PARANJPYE,
Principal.
Fergusson College,
Poona, 18th Dec. 1916. 6404

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

WANTED.

MARINE DEPARTMENT, Port Blair, Andamans. A good MASTER CARPENTER able to build from designs, Launches, Lighters, Sailing and other Boats and repairing same. Should be able to take charge of Sail loft and must be capable of preparing estimates for constructions and repairs.
Will have charge of about 200 convicts, also harbour buoys and coal.
Pay Rs. 200 rising by increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 300.
House and five servants free.
Leave and pension under Civil Service Regulations.
Six months on probation before becoming permanent.
Applicants must be European, Anglo-Indian or Eurasian, capable of reading and writing English.
Apply with testimonials to the
SUPERINTENDENT,
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.
6393

THE EXCHANGE BANKS BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 25th and 26th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 6391

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

DECCAN BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of creditors of the DECCAN BANK will be held in Bank's office in Bhawani Peth on SUNDAY, 21st January, 1917, at 4 p.m., to consider the following scheme:—
"Proposed reconstruction of the Gadag Mill as a separate Company on a newly organized basis, as first part of the scheme of liquidation with a view to beneficial realization of this principal asset of the Deccan Bank."
2. A general meeting of shareholders of the Deccan Bank will be held for a similar purpose at said office next day on Monday, 22nd January, 1917, at 4 p.m.
3. Proxies connected with said meetings will be received and registered in the Bank's office until afternoon (4 p.m.) of 20th January, 1917.
4. Detailed proposals relating to proposed scheme will be available for perusal in Bank's office during office hours from 15th January, 1917.

ICHHARAM B.,
L. M. DESHPANDE,
Liquidators.
Poona, 20th December, 1916. 6402

DELHI AND NORTHERN-INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the company at No. 17 and 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 21st day of December, 1916, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) when the sub-joined extraordinary Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 4th day of December 1916 will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"THAT THE COMPANY BE WOUND UP VOLUNTARILY."

Should the Resolution be confirmed, a further resolution will be proposed at the same meeting for the appointment of Mr. Henry Harwood, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Company, Bombay, to be Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up, without remuneration.

By order of the Board,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers,
The Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Dated this 8th day of December 1916.
Nos. 17 & 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 6249.

NOTICE.

1. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby invites tenders for the purchase of 190 Deshi Khandies or thereabouts of Myrabolams (i.e. approximately 570 Bombay Khandies or 356¼ Cwts.) to be delivered at Ghoti Station G. I. P. Railway by the Forest Department on or before 28th February 1917.
2. Each tender must be forwarded in a closed cover marked "Tender for purchase of Myrabolams" so as to reach him at Ghoti at or before 2 o'clock p.m., of the 4th January 1917. Tenders submitted otherwise than as laid down above will not be considered.
3. Each tender must be accompanied by Currency notes or a Treasury Receipt for Rs. 200 as security for good faith, which sum will, if the tender is accepted, be credited to Government in part payment of the amount due from the tenderer. Otherwise the sum will be returned to the tenderer in due course.
4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
5. Tenders should be expressed both in words and figures at the rate per Khandi "Deshi or Bombay" as the tenderer may desire to quote. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish bags and sewing twine.
6. Any further information desired can be obtained from the Office of the undersigned either in Poona or in camp on written application for the same.

D. A. THOMSON,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Poona.
Camp via Poona.
9th December, 1916. 6316

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

WITH effect from the 1st February, 1917, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway will introduce a revised and restricted service of through passenger trains of which detailed particulars will be published in the Time Tables and at stations. The issue of cheap week-end return tickets will cease from the 1st January 1917, and certain other concessions, which will be separately notified, will be discontinued from 1st February.
The above mentioned restrictions are being introduced at the request of the Government of India to meet the stringent conditions created by the War in respect of coal, rolling stock, and permanent way material.
The Railway Administration trusts that the travelling public will confine their travelling to journeys of absolute necessity, and will accept without complaint any small inconveniences which the restricted and slower service of trains may entail.
No changes will be made in the Local and Suburban services.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway,
6372 Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo tiill Tuesday the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th December, 1916. 6338

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

COUPON BOOKS AT REDUCED RATES.

FROM the 1st January, 1917, First and Second class coupon books available for journeys between the Stations shown below will be issued with only 24 coupons in each, and will be issued at the following rates:—

BETWEEN BOMBAY & POONA OR NASIK.
1st class books of 24 coupons each, Rs. 135-0-0
2nd class books of 24 coupons each, Rs. 67-0-0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.
1st class books of 24 coupons each, Rs. 90-0-0
2nd class books of 24 coupons each, Rs. 45-0-0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND MATHERAN.
1st class books of 24 coupons each, Rs. 122-0-0
2nd class books of 24 coupons each, Rs. 65-0-0
2nd class over G. I. P. and 1st class over Matheran Steam Tramway, Books of 24 coupons each, Rs. 92-0-0

No other series will be issued.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th November, 1916. 262A

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

X'MAS BOOKINGS.

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information that owing to a very large part of the Coaching Stock of the Railway being at present occupied in the movement of troops it is necessary to restrict Christmas bookings to the accommodation provided on the ordinary mail trains and the public are recommended to notify their requirements to the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, at an early date when they will be advised as to the accommodation available. It will not be possible to reserve compartments on the mail trains during the period immediately before Christmas and preference in booking will be given to long distance passengers.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th December, 1916. 262

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai NANDKOREBAI, widow of AMERCHAND GANGJEE has contracted to sell to our client Mr. DAMODAR GOVIND KAMAT, the undementioned property.
All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, trust, lien, partition, share, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 2, Dean Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, within the 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed irrespective of any such claims (if any) will be considered as waived.
THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground (in the Collector's bill stated to be pension and tax tenure) with several messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Dadar without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,826 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 277, New No. 3964, Old Survey No. 382 and New Survey No. 1/1465 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 3189, 3190, 3191 and 3192 (1), 3192 (2), 3192 (3), 3192 (4), 3192 (5) and Street Nos. 653, 654, 655, 656, 656A, 656B, 656C and 656D and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the properties of Damodar Govind Kamat, partly by the property of Sonabai, widow of Ramchandra Krishnaji and partly by the property of Pandurang Narayen Athavley, on or towards the West by the property of Kashinath Garuji Padwal and partly by the property of Tukaram Mahadev Nagvekar, on or towards the South partly by the Kumberwada Street, Dadar, and partly by the properties of Vithal Devjee Kangutkar and Parisharam Raghunath and Mukundrao Wassudev and Bhairam Essoo and Babaji Gopal Nagvekar and on or towards the North partly by the lands belonging to Kashinath Moroba, Shivshanker Moroba and Shamrao Moroba and partly by the lands of D. R. Wagle and V. A. Dabholkar.
Dated this 20th day of December, 1916.
JUDAH & SOLOMON,
6406 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MORESHWAR BHAI RELE, of Bombay Khatri Hindu Inhabitant, clerk, General Store Keeper's Office Parel G. I. P. Railway Company ...Deceased.
SAVITRIBAI, widow of MORESHWAR BHAI RELE, of Bombay Khatri Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mugbhat Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 13th day of December, 1916.
Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 6414

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SORABJI RUTTONJI CONTRACTOR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients SHAH RUTTONJI JIVANDAS and Co. Any person having or claiming in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.
SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of vacant land together with a pucca built well standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 3,258 square yards or thereabouts situate in the village of Kirol, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, together with trees, shrubs, and plants, etc., standing thereon and bounded by a wire-fencing and which said piece of land forms part of survey No. 73, Pot No. 2 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ruttonji Jivandas, on or towards the West by the Tansa Water Duct, on or towards the North partly by the property of Bomanji Rustomji Contractor and partly by the property of Kurpal Hursey and on or towards the South by the property of Dharsey Anandji.
Dated this 19th day of December, 1916.
ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
6403 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1090 of 1915.

MARIAMBIBI, widow of SHAIK EBRAHIM BUDANBHAI and another ..... Plaintiffs.
v.
BISMILABI, widow of SHAIK EBRAHIM BUDANBHAI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the 4th day of September, 1916, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of SHAIK EBRAHIM BUDANBHAI, deceased, who died at Poona on or about the 8th day of February, 1915, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office, within one calendar month from the date hereof, and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said Consent Decree. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.
Dated this 18th day of December, 1916.
H. H. WADIA,
6405 Commissioner.

SUMMONS OR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

(ORDER 5, RULES 1 AND 5.)

IN THE COURT OF THE 1ST ADDITIONAL SUB-JUDGE AT ALIGARH DISTRICT, ALIGARH.

PRESENT:—Pandit Piarelal Chatemedi, 1st Additional Sub-Judge, Aligarh.

SUIT NO. 259 OF 1916.

GANGA PERSHAD, son of Deo Kishan Das, caste Bohra Maheshri, resident of Habhias ..... Plaintiff.
versus
DWARKA PERSHAD ..... Defendant.

To DWARKA PERSHAD, son of Moolchand, Bohra Maheshri, resident of Hathras, District Aligarh (U. P.), residing at present in the City of Bombay, at the house of Seth Kedarmal, Post No. 2, at Kalva Devi Mohalla, Gai Bari, at the shop of Moolchand Suraj-Bhan.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 1,450, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, in person, or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 29th (twenty-ninth) day of January, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.
Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 15th day of December, 1916.

Seal.

By order,
MAUHANLAL,
Judge.

NOTICE:—Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.
2.—If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit, to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both.
6408

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

Students coached for L. C. C. and Government Auditor's Examinations in Classes held morning and evening or by correspondence system for L. C. C. only. Terms moderate. Principals: A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., Certified Accountant, and A. S. MADON, B.A., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCCTION SALE OF VALUABLE NEW DESIGNED ELEGANT PIECES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, EBONIZED COTTAGE PIANO, SEWING MACHINE PLATEDWARE, GLASS WARE, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF CAPTAIN RUSSELL THE CABLE CENSOR, BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of December, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 2 Rahim Mansions at Calaba Causeway, very valuable new designed elegant pieces of household furniture consisting of dining table dining chairs, dinner wagon, meatsafes, dumb-waiters, elegant new designed mirror back sideboards, rich drawing room suites of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door decent pattern almyrahs, clothes and gown hanging presses wardrobes, dressing chest of drawers, easy and rocking chairs, reclining sofas, lady's easy chairs, marble top centre tables, rich embossed tile top teapoys, rich and artistic corner and side cabinets, dressing and writing tables, English designed palm stands, clothes baskets, sweet-toned iron-framed ebonized cottage piano, revolving piano stool, Brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror back hat-stands marble top wash-hand tables, towel horse, ice box, sewing machine, electric lamps Hinks and Ditmar's, rich oil pantings in frames such as "Here is Daddy," "Love me," "I am alone" China and Majolica vases, table ornaments, rich carpets, rich platedware by well-known makers, glassware, crockeryware, cooking utensils, etc.
The property of Captain Russell, the Cable Censor, Bombay.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LANDED PROPERTIES AT OKARA AND NAWABSHA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Trustee of the estate of Basantram Lilaram and others Insolvents and on account and risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 10th day of January, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, No, 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard Fort, Bombay, the right title and interest of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers in the following landed properties.
LOT NO. 2:—Property at Okara on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser.
Mr. Bagmai Sunderdas of Mundy, Okara.
LOT NO. 3:—Property at Nawabsha on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Kisonmal Hafoo mal of Nawabsha.
LOT NO. 2:—Property at Nawabsha on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Topandar Mulchand of Nawabsha.

AUCCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

Under instruction from the office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Bhaichand Karamchand and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1916 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following pearls:—

Lot No. 957.
2 pearls in string, Carat 7 5-8, Chows 22.

Lot No. 960.

Strings.	Pearls.	Carats.	Chows.
7	28	59	175
10	50	56	175
13	65	48½	175
30	143	163½	

Lot No. 962.

Bundles.	Button Pearls.	Carats.	Chows.
1	33	83½	456
1	62	91½	456
1	91	95	456
1	131	95 3-8	456
1	257	131	456
1	374	132	456
6	948	628 3-8	

In separate lots to suit buyers.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st Dec. 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
at 9-45 p.m.
A Complete change of Programme
FLYING VISIT FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents
WOLSELEY CHARLES POPULAR CO.
"THE SCAMPS"
"THE SCAMPS"
From the Comedy & Palace Theatres, London in their Merry Vaudeville
ENTERTAINMENT
NEW MUSIC! ORIGINAL SONGS!
ROLLICKING FUN!
UP-TO-DATE BURLESQUES
Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 & 8 annas.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.
THE GREATEST FILM IN HISTORY!
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 p.m.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 p.m.
Special Reduced Price Matinee
THE BATTLE
OF THE
SOMME
H. M.'s Government Tour of the British Army in France.
NOTE THE PRICES
Rs. 2, 1, 8 and 4 annas.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 23rd, 25th and 26th.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS

The World famous British Comedienne

ADA REEVE and her LONDON COMPANY

in a COMEDY and VAUDEVILLE BILL

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 27th, 28th and 29th

ADA REEVE in the brilliant La [illegible] Comedy,

"HOBSON'S CHOICE"

Plans now open at ROSE & Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Bombay's Most Beautiful Cinema:

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY **9-30**

with a Colossal Repertoire of the World's Cinema Masterpieces.

Pathe's Mighty Historical Triumph

FLANDERS!

MY COUNTRY!

A superb coloured feature written by

VICTORIEN SARDOU

and based upon the famous drama

"PRO PATRIA."

This great picture features

HENRY KRAUS

The most eminent actor of France who created the part of JEAN VALJEAN in

"LES MISERABLES"

and

PAUL CAPELLANI of

"MYSTERIES OF PARIS" FAME.

Popular prices: Rs. 2 to 4 Ans.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

QUEEN OF BOMBAY,

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PRESENT BILL.

"THE SILENT BATTLE."

A man inherits a craving for drink and goes to Canada to fight the evil alone. He meets temptation and romance in the woods, and after many terrible experiences he at last finds peace and happiness.

J. WARREN KERRIGAN in the leading part.

"HIS WOODEN LEG."

An eccentric uncle left his nephew his wooden leg in his will. The boy tries to get rid of it in many funny ways but it always comes back. In a rage he flings it on the ground, and it breaks, revealing a rich hoard of wealth.

"THE COME-ON."

How two villains who try to trick a simple-looking girl of her money catch a tartar and are themselves robbed.

Last mail's

PATHE GAZETTE.

BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans 8 & 4.
Box seats, Rs. 2.

NEXT SATURDAY, THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CELEBRATES ITS FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

SINCE ITS PERMANENT OPENING BY GIVING AN

AT HOME

when a

SPECIAL CINEMA PROGRAMME.

will be given at 4 p.m.—

and

AFTERNOON TEA.

will be served in the Garden at 5-30

All who wish to attend should send their names and addresses to the Royal Opera House without delay, so as to give time to issue the invitations.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates

KING & CO.,

Next to Evans Frases,

Hornby Road BOMBAY

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.

LITTLE AWAY FROM OLYMPIA (East Side)
SANDHURST ROAD,

MODERN MEPHISTO.

7,500 feet.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FROM JANUARY 1st 1917.

Owing to the continued increase in the cost of materials, we have been compelled to increase the subscription rates from January 1st 1917, payable strictly in advance, as follows:—

LOCAL.
(INCLUDING DELIVERY.)

	Rs.	As.
Yearly	30	0
Half-yearly	15	0
Quarterly	7	8
Monthly	2	8

Single Copy—Two annas.

DAK.
(INCLUDING POSTAGE.)

	Rs.	As.
Yearly	35	0
Half-yearly	17	8
Quarterly	9	0
Monthly	3	0

Single Copy—Two annas.

The Subscriptions of the "Bombay Chronicle" still remain lower than that of any other English daily paper in Western India.

KARANI'S

UNIQUE COLLECTION OF

X'MAS NEW YEAR CARDS

INDIAN VIEW CARDS
from 4 annas.

AUTO-STATIONERY
60 varieties from two to six annas.

PATRIOTIC CARDS
from 4 annas.

HAND PAINTED, CELLULOID & OTHER CHOICE VARIETIES.

BEST COLLECTION AT POPULAR PRICES.

J. B. KARANI'S SONS.

BOOKSELLERS,

Parsi Bazar, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU DONE YOUR BIT

Practice Wise economy in buying necessaries and help in the war by the resulting saving.

Visit our shop examine inspect and test the quality and prices of our goods and don't buy if you think you can do better elsewhere.

We compel satisfaction.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY,

TAILORING OUTFITTING AND TRAVELLING REQUISITES,
SHOP No. 1, Arcade,
Crawford Market, Bombay.

Accounts of over 800 firms examined and successfully represented by

NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL

F. L. A. A. (London), F. Inc. C. A.

INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS.

21, CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone 2560.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 20th.

Nagoya	Garwood	London, Nov. 17
Phranang	Nicol	Busreh, Dec. 13
Oneka	Hayward	New York, Sept. 20

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 20th.

Nyanza	Grant	Shanghai, etc.
Phranang	Nicol	Rangoon
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Malta for China

S.S. Nagoya:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Nagoya, 4,249 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from London, which port she had left on the 17th ultimo, with the English mail of the 24th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Phranang:—The steamer Phranang, 1,022 tons, Captain T. R. Nicol, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on the 13th instant, with balast.

S.S. Oneka:—The steamer Oneka, 3,344 tons, Captain C. W. Hayward, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, which port she had left on September 20th with a general cargo.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Phranang:—The stamer Phranang 1,022 tons, Captain T. R. Nicol, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon with balast.

Wednesday, 20th December, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co
B. Clan Ferquhar	Haywood	J. Finlay & Co
C. a R. Frincou	Dun	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & n. Hunnie	Scale	W. & A. G. & C.
F. Jersey moor	Stoneshouse	W. & A. G. & C.
M. Seistan		S. N. & Co
Q. Shustar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji		B. S. N. Co
Ponani		B. S. N. Co
Indravati		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Rangoon Maru	Kobayashi	N. Y. K.
2 aerman	Waterlow	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Nirela	Felds	L. D. & C.
8 a urobeini Maru	Nishikava	K. B. & Co
9 Java Maru	Yanage	O. S. K.
15 Aoweit	Gross	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Malta	Talbot	M. M. & Co
12 Asia Maru	Nisu	M. M. Shirazi

HARBOUR WALL.

Nurani	Thomson	T. M. & Co
	D. D.	
Firozi		T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Albert Carrallebo	Roses	Italian N. S. N. Co
Clan Mackenzie	Makepeace	
Dwarka	Grace	M. M. & Co
Harrington	Long	W. & A. G. & Co
Mogami Maru	Hajimote	M. M. Shirazi
Nagoya	Garwood	M. M. & Co
Oneka	Haywood	Standard Oil Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 20.

FOR NEW YORK.

Nagoya (s) 3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.

FOR NORWAY VIA LONDON.

Nagoya (s) 4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR DENMARK VIA LONDON.

Nagoya (s) 22 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nagoya (s) 8 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.; 41 bales cowhides and calf skins, A. Abdoola & Co.; 29 bales goat and sheep skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 13 bales goat and sheep skins, H. A. Oomer & Son; 1 bale deer skins, H. A. Oomer & Son; 200 bales hemp, Keedle Reeve & Co.; 220 bales hemp, J. Rustomjee; 400 bales hemp, Turner Morrison & Co.; 2,500 lbs. indigo, Bombay Company; 10 barrels tallow, Indian States and Eastern Agency; 36 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 100 cwts. cashewnuts, G. H. Bundally; 190 cwts. cashewnuts, G. Suchidina; 45 cwts. wild mace, G. Suchidina; 75 cwts. gum olibanum, G. Suchidina; 210 cwts. gum arabic, S. Khetsey & Co.; 3,960 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Bros.; 2,964 cwts. barley, Ralli Bros.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bro.; 7,177 cwts. teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILES.

Nagoya (s) 1 bale cotton curtains and cotton carpets, K. Chellaram.

FOR SWITZERLAND VIA MARSEILLES.

Hunnie (s) 5 bales woollen carpets, O. Steffen & Co.

FOR HULL.

Jerseymoor (s) 2,000 cwts. groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ichia (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, King, King, & Co.; 400 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.

Frinton (s) 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Ichia (s) 200 bales cotton, K. Devchand & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Java Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Rangoon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, S. Ramlal; 300 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 1,400 bales cotton, T. Yuasa & Co.; 2,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. Devchand & Co.; 6,001 cwts. rapeseed, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Java Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Rangoon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 450 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Breul & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons & Co.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 20.

S. S. Dwarka from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—1,308 bags rice, 3 bundles, 1 bag specie, 3 tins pearls, 196 bags gram, 16 bundles gum, 23 cases, 160 baskets dates, 1 box carpets and rugs, 6 cases boots & shoes, 1 bundle tobacco.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th Dec. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.886 Inch.
Temperature of Air	74.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.8 "
Dew Points	64.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.700 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	81.1 "
Minimum do. do.	67.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,NE,ENE,WNW,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	115 Miles.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 20.

No rain is reported and the conditions are everywhere settled.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 20th December, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in defect at night at some stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect over the whole division; day temperature is also below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues generally in defect in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry and is likely to continue so. Temperature remains generally in defect in north Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, Kathiawar and the Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of December 1916.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th Dec.)	66.5	50.8	79	0.04		—3.14
Jask	79.6	61.2	56	0.02		—1.13
Do. (th Dec.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th Dec.)	81.5	68.7	66	0		—0.78
PUNJAB—						
Multan	75.9	48.7	57	0		—0.26
Rawalpindi	66.8	33.2	81	0.33		—0.33
Lahore	72.0	37.2	86	0.02		—0.38
Hissar	72.0	38.1	69	0		..
Ambala	71.9	37.3	81	0		—0.54
Delhi	71.1	37.0	60	0		—0.42
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	72.1	47.1	70	0.01		—0.37
Jhansi	74.4	44.3	74	0.78		0.52
Cawnpore	71.1	49.1	71	2.20		1.81
Allahabad	73.7	46.8	75	0.51		—0.04
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	75.1	57.0	68	0		—0.17
Karachi	75.3	63.5	65	0		—0.11
Ajmer	69.4	40.6	74	0		—0.30
Jaipur	73.0	44.1	56	0		—0.29
Kotah	76.0	49.0	59	0		—0.29
Mount Abu	63.4	47.6	46	0		—0.33
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	75.0	43.1	56	0		—0.15
Dwarka	76.7	56.7	65	0		—0.06
Veraval	83.3	61.0	32	0		—0.34
Rajkot	79.0	43.8	41	0		—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	82.4	60.4	64	0		—0.21
Surat	84.5	64.7	71	0		—0.14
Ahmedabad	83.6	55.9	35	0		—0.19
Deesa	82.0	48.4	48	0		—0.15
Neemuch	73.9	49.1	49	0		—0.22
Indore	79.0	45.1	74	0.86		0.39
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75 5	47.5	77	2.76		2.11
Saugor	76.2	50.2	64	0.32		—0 50
Hoshangabad	78.1	50.4	72	1.42		0.60
Khandwa	83.5	54.2	65	1.06		0.39
Akola	85.0	52.2	56	2.42		1.43
Amraoti	83.3	59.5	51	0.45		—0.37
Nagpur	81.6	55.1	58	2.56		1.59
Chanda	83.5	54.4	75	0.63		—0 27
Raipur	79.0	53.9	76	2.36		1.76
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.1	69.3	84	0.72		0.32
Ratnagiri	83.5	65.1	71	7.26		6.77
Marmugao	79 5	66.7	87	3.98		2.90
Karwar	85.4	62.1	88	8.46		6.70
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.2	63.8	64	1.33		0.88
Ahmednagar	86.6	61.7	66	0.65		—0.24
Poona	84.6	58.5	80	1.91		0 96
Sholapur	83.8	68.1	58	8.28		7.01
Bijapur	82.1	68.2	63	9.47		8.39
Bengaum	80.2	63.8	69	10.67		8 99
Aurangabad	82.7	59.0	56	1.58		—0.69
Nizamabad(Indur)	84.0	56.7	66	1.34		0.68
Hyderabad	79.5	68.7	84	2.44		1.45
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.3	64.7	84	4.75		1.73
Calicut	84.4	69.6	78	5.70		0.23
Cochin	87.9	67.7	65	4.58		—3.00
Colombo	86.2	69.3	80	10.07		—6 09
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.3	65.0	82	10.85		5 03
Bellary	85.3	59 9	64	2.1[illegible]		0 10
Cuddapah	86.5	63.2	71	3.49		—0.56
Madras	82.7	66.6	77	17.89		0 27
Bangalore	77.4	59.6	87	10.14		6.93
Coimbatore	82.8	55.7	67	5.73		1 74
Trichinopoly	86 9	64.7	68	2.86		—3.90
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	20	m 6 13	25 4	20	m 0 23	21 7
		8 10a	25 5		1 17a	17 10
Thur	21	m 7 17	25 5	21	m 1 49	21 0
		9 11a	26 8		2 7a	16 10
Fri.	22	m 8 21	26 8	22	m 2 53	21 0
		9 59a	27 11		3 53a	15 10
Sat.	23	m 9 23	26 2	23	m 3 49	20 5
		10 44a	29 0		3 38a	14 11
Sun.	24	m 10 20	26 9	24	m 4 39	19 7
		11 28a	30 0		4 23a	14 2
Mon.	25	m 11 12	17 8	25	m 5 26	18 10
					5 8s	13 10
Tues.	26	m 0 11	30 0	26	m 6 12	18 2
		0 3a	27 7		5 54s	13 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 20	(Wednesday)	" 7h.	7m. " 6h. 6m.
" 21	(Thursday)	" 7h.	7m. " 6h. 7m.
" 22	(Friday)	" 7h.	8m. " 6h. 7m.
" 23	(Saturday)	" 7h.	8m. " 6h. 8m.
" 24	(Sunday)	" 7h.	9m. " 6h. 8m.
" 25	(Monday)	" 7h.	9m. " 6h 9m.
" 26	(Tuesday)	" 7h.	10m. " 6h. 9m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1916 Dec.	2nd.,	7h. 25.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	" "	9th.,	6h. 13.9m. p.m.
Last Quarter	" "	17th.,	11h. 36.4m. p.m.
New Moon	" "	25th.,	2h. 1.2m. a.m.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane,

Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

IF YOU WISH TO SEE YOUR BABY GROWING HEALTHY AND STRONG THERE IS NO BETTER FOOD THAN

LACNUT (VEGETABLE MILK.)

Best substitute for Mother's Milk.

Thousands of Babies saved by it.

Prepared by Dr. Kellogg, Sanatorium Food Co., Battle Creek. U. S. America.

Price, Rs. 3-12 per 1 lb. tin.

Sole Agents:—**B. P. MADON,**

Health Culture Depot, SANTA CRUZ.

Bombay Branch: 297, Hornby Road, opp. Whiteaway.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the **India Provident Company Ltd.**, the Safest and Cheapest House for Life and Marriage Assurances, will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses **Govt.** Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.

WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning **Rs. 50 to Rs. 100** a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once, mentioning this paper, to the Secretary, 29, Grey St., Calcutta.

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

Christmas Cakes	.. Plain, no icing	.. per lb.	Re.	1	0
Do. do.	.. Iced and decorated	.. "	"	1	4
Do. do.	.. with chocolate icing	.. "	"	1	8
Do. do.	.. with almond icing	.. "	"	1	12

All cakes bear the seal ***Mongini Brothers, BOMBAY.***

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

USEFUL PRESENTATIONS.

SPECIALITIES.

Biscuit pot, Cut glass, E. P. N. S. Rs. 6-8.

Electro-plated ware, fancy flower vases, trinket sets, leather handbags and purses, all kinds of tea trays and many other fancy articles.

Prices Moderate. Never fail to visit once

CHINA AND LAMP-WARE SHOW ROOM.

239, Hornby Road,

Next to Messrs. Bessho & Co.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4s. MARTIN, Thomas, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever, Sterling Silver Rs. 30.

Ditto with Radium Dial Rs. 35.

Catalogue on application.

HIGH LIFE WATCH Co.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

RUBBER STAMP

Mfrs. & Engravers.

P. P. RELE & SONS,

179, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 20th December 1916 was 30.099 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .014 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 19th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	--
" " Imports	13,000
Mid. Americans	10.71— 9
Egyptian F. G. F.	20.30+20
New York 11 a.m. (As known in closing time.) Liverpool as	March 17.58—80 / May 17.75—82
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 17.08—86 / May 17.28—88

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 19th.

Months	To-day's closing price.
December	10.18—55
Dec.-Jan.	10.15—57
Jan.-Feb.	10.16—59
Feb.-March	10.22
March-April	10.28 —58
April-May	10.33
May-June	10.36 —59
June-July	10.37
July-Aug.	10.37—58
Aug-Sept.	10.13 —54
Sept.-Oct.	9.78
Oct.-Nov.	9.67 —52
Nov.-Dec.	9.59
Dec.-Jan.	9.55

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 19th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	17.90—70
May	17.91—69
July	17.96—65

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 19th

Sc. G. Bengal Good	7.20
" " Fully Good	7.16
" " Fine	7.65
" No. 1 Oomra Good	7.79
" " Fully Good	7.97 —10
" " Fine	8.15
" Broach Good	9.94
" " Fully Good	10.12
" " Fine	10.30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 18th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	28,000
" " to Continent	24,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¢
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	76¾

New York, Dec. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	29,000
Futures at New York March	17.30—73
" " May	17.50—71
Spot Cotton at New York	17.80—30
" New Orleans	17.50—50
Futures at New Orleans March	16.86—69
" " May	17.08—07

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 15/16 Unchgd

(New York advices not received.)

London, Dec. 18th.

Consols 2½%	55¼ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 5%	Nominal
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	94¾
Government Securities 3%	56¼
&c. On London at Paris France	27.80 Unchgd

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 18th.

5½% 1925—1928	£85 ¼
4½% 1925—1945	£95 1—4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 18th.

WHEAT

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom — 1,725,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. Shipped Paid — 79
Bahiette Russo—61½ lbs. Paid — 79

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Shipped-Paid — 82/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat, quoted — 68/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold
Dec.-Jan. Sellers — 90
Rapeseed, Yellow Gurzrat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship
Dec.-Jan. Nominal — 94
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship, Nov.-Dec Sellers — 88
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Afloat Paid Steady — 102/6
Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb. Sellers — 92

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) White Bold
Gingelly Dec.-Jan. — £20
Linseed Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Paid — 106

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)
Dec.-Jan. Hull Not offered — £13-13-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper — £134
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal — £143
Copper Braziers — Nominal.
Yellow Metal — 17½
Hard Spelter — 48

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18	C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	—
Raw Java, C. & F.	Bombay Jan.-Feb.	— 24/3
Do.	Karachi Jan.-Feb.	— 24/4
Fine White Java C. & F.	Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	26/9
Do. do.	Bombay Jan.-Feb.	27
Do. do.	Karachi Jan.-Feb.	27/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan. Buyers — 3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Sellers — 2/10½

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.

Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3—9—0

ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand District Kaira.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Messrs PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Dec. 20th.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. Jan. 1917	Mar. 1917.	April 1917	SPOT COTTON
Broach,	Good M.G	--	--	368/69	--
Broach,	Fine M.G.	--	380	--	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	270	--	--	260/70
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	268/4	--	--	270/80
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	--	--	--	295/95
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	--
Sind Punjab,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	270/80
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G.	343	--	--	335/45
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	340/50
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	360 70
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	365/75
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	375/85
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	--	--	--	--
Khandelsh,	Fine M.G.	363	--	--	325/35
Khandelsh,	F.G. M.G.	360	--	--	310/20
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	340/50
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	--	--	--	--
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	--	--	--	--
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	--	--	--	380/90
Coompta,	Good M.G.	--	--	--	400/20
Westerns,	Good M.G.	--	--	--	390/00
Westerns	Good H.G.	--	--	--	370/80

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 20th December, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	283	270	260	-- 1/25th Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	278	265	253	.. Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	275	262	250	.. Ready
	270	257	254	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
	--	334	329	.. Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	--	325	310	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
	--	--	--	--
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	--	--	340	-- Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	--	--	345	-- Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair -Staple)	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
Akola Khamg.	--	336	321	.. Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	--	332	317	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
	--	--	--	--
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	--	332	317	.. Ready
	--	324	319	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	--	336	321	.. Ready & .. 1/25th Jan 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	--	--	--	--
	--	340	325	.. Ready
	--	344	329	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Nagpore	--	347	332	.. Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	--	350	335	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	--	350	335	.. Ready & / .. 1/25th Jan. 17
	--	--	--	.. 1/25th mar. 17
Broach (M.G.)	--	368	--	365 1/25th Apr. 1917
	--	--	--	--
Surat (M.G.)	--	--	--	--
Mathia (M.G.)	--	322	307	.. Ready
	--	330	316	.. 1/25th Jan. 1917
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	--	--	--	375 April-May 1917
	--	--	--	--
Sawgd. Dharwar	--	--	--	372 April-May 1917
	--	--	--	--
Westerns (M.G.)	--	--	--	370 May.-June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	--	--	--	360 May.-June 1917
	--	--	--	--
Compta (M.G.)	--	--	--	380 April-May 1917
	--	--	--	--
Miraj (M.G.)	--	--	--	382 April-May 1917
	--	--	--	--

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1916-17.	1915-16.	Difference.
Khandesh	72,436	64,915	+ 7,521
Central India	16,946	17,874	— 1,928
Barsi & Nagar	17,980	41,747	— 23,817
Berar	120,190	119,281	+ 909
Central Provinces	19,136	25,180	— 6,044
Compta & Dharwar	15,742	39,811	— 24,069
Northern-Westerns	9,402	23,426	— 14,023
Coconada	6,758	6,101	+ 657
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	4,388	10,607	— 6,219
Dhollera	10,992	33,912	— 22,920
Broach	357	3,104	— 2,747
Rajputana	29,819	20,758	+ 9,061
N.W. Prov.	199,601	183,866	+ 15,735
Sind-Punjab	58,787	59,743	— 956
Persian	86	372	— 286
American	3	--	+ 3
Egyptian	184	171	+ 13
Other Sorts	3,779	1,899	+ 3,880
Total	587,586	652,717	— 63,241

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 20th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	7 0 0
,, White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	7 0 0
,, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 9 0	6 15 0
,, Brown Cawnpore	6 7 0	6 13 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9 6 0	9 12 0
,, Brown Thin	9 6 0	9 6 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	47 0 0	9 12 0
,, Gajar 75.25	45 0 0	9 8 0
,, Black	38 0 0	8 2 0
,, Gajar 50.50	43 0 0	9 14 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	--
Mowrasseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jowa	32 0 0	3 0 0
Canada	39 8 0	--
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 7 6	
Linseed May	10 15 0	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	9 12 0	
,, Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	9 8 0	
,, Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	8 14 0	
,, Black Dec./Jan.	8 2 0	

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

The Cotton Mill shares as well as the Tata Iron and Steel Company shares to-day showed an improvement in rates and a better feeling was noticed. The shadow of panic which put the market in a flabby condition yesterday, due to peace palaver, seemed almost to disappear to-day.

In Manganese and Cement Companies shares no change has occurred.

In Mill shares for January delivery Davids improved to Rs. 500.

Fazulbhai were placed between Rs. 600 to Rs. 612½ Standards between Rs. 1,410 to Rs. 1,430, Mudhavji between Rs. 1,420 to Rs. 1,445, and Central India between Rs. 2,220 to Rs. 2,235.

Currimbhai improved Rs. 315, Crescent to Rs. 192½, Indore Malwas to Rs. 380 and Pearls to Rs. 342½.

Simplex were placed between Rs. 675 to Rs. 685, Finlay changed hands at Rs. 265.

Sir Shapurji Mill shares changed hands at par.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 305 to Rs. 315.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,170.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 83.

Amritsar Patti Railway shares were placed at Rs. 138.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 75.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 85.

SHARE MARKET WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

Dec. 20.

One of the earliest features of the week was the sanction of the increase in capital of Tata Steels; the investing public did not seem to have received this quite heartily, for these stocks fell like a pack of cards the day after the sanction was made public, prices in the ordinary shares having dropped from 350 to 317½ and subsequently went down to 305. Somewhat easy tone was noticed all along the week in Shapurjis on account of the anxiety of the weak holders desiring to transfer their liability to pay the third call. Violent fluctuations in the cotton created some stir in the share market which resulted in a drop in the Mill shares. Very few people are inclined to make purchases in the present market, and a still further decline during the week would not be quite unexpected.

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CO.

At a meeting of Directors of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, held yesterday it was resolved to recommend the declaration of a final dividend of Rs. 700 per share on 100 shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 35 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each for the year ending 31st May 1916.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 16th Dec. 1916.

Approximate earnings for week ending 16th Dec. 1916.	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
G. I. P. Rly.	23,07,100	2,08,24,247
A. D. C. Rly.	65,200	6,35,406
B. K. Rly.	4,300	36,234
C. B. Rly.	7,000	56,631
Total	23,83,600	2,15,50,118
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 16th Dec. 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly.	22,05,932	1,88,32,770
A. D. C. Rly.	59,868	5,58,492
B. K. Rly.	4,699	50,568
C. B. Rly.	9,832	66,316
Total	22,80,331	1,95,03,146
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	+1,01,168	+19,95,477
A. D. C. Rly.	+2,332	+81,514
B. K. Rly.	—299	—14,334
C. B. Rly.	—2,832	—9,685

Central Provinces Railways.

Approximate earnings for week ending 16th Dec. 1916.	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 16th Dec. 1915	15,000	1,52,850
	13,254	1,00,905
Increase or Decrease	+3,346	+51,444

Dhond Baramati Railway.

Approximate earnings for week ending 16th Dec. 1916.	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Earnings for corresponding days ending 16th Dec. 1915	1,600	15,447
	1,181	11,435
Increase or Decrease	+419	+4,012

NOTE—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st October 1916.

EMPIRE COTTON.

PRESENT AND FUTURE SUPPLIES.

Professor Todd, of Nottingham University College, who is a recognised authority on cotton cultivation, gave a lecture on "The Empire's Cotton Supply" at the Manchester University on the 20th ultimo. Professor Todd spoke of the exceedingly difficult position in which the cotton industry periodically found itself in consequence of an almost entire dependence upon America for staple of middling grades. Apart from troubles incidental to the war, there was the more permanent trouble arising from the fact that the increase of the American crop did not keep pace with the increasing demand. Discussing the possibilities of the other cotton fields of the world, and particularly those of the British Empire, Professor Todd said that of Sea Island cotton the American islands produced annually 10,000 bales and the West Indies 5,000 bales. Of the second-grade Sea Island Florida and Georgia produced 70,000 bales and Egypt 430,000 bales, and of ordinary Egyptian America produced from 200,000 to 500,000 bales (according to the standard taken) and Egypt 1,000,000 bales, while East Africa was growing cotton nearly up to this standard. In the production of the finer grades, therefore, the British Empire stood well, producing over a million out of 1,700,000 bales. But of the ordinary grades—the "bread-and-butter grades," Professor Todd termed them—the United States produced 15,000,000 bales, Mexico 150,000 bales, Brazil 300,000 bales, and Russia 1,000,000 bales; and all the British Empire produce was from 15,000 to 20,000 bales. India produced almost 500,000 bales of cotton of nearly 1in. staple, and an uncertain quantity was grown in China. Of the lowest grade of cotton India produced 4½ million bales.

Considering possible developments of supply, Professor Todd spoke of the menace of the boll-weevil to American Sea Island cotton and said that this gave a glorious opportunity to Egypt to develop its production of the finer grades, but unfortunately in recent years Egypt had not been doing wisely in regard to cotton production. He sometimes wondered how long people in Lancashire would be content to see the Egyptian crop deteriorated by causes that were preventable. In the Sudan the prospects were exceedingly bright, but in the Sudan, as also in Uganda and Nyassaland, the development of the crop would take time because of the need for irrigation, labour, and means of communication. The only part of the Empire from which we could expect a large and immediate increase of the supply of cotton was India. With improved methods India should yield a cumulative increase of a million bales a year, but he thought that in order to achieve this result compulsory schemes of reform would be necessary. The Indian Government, which had successfully produced cotton on an experimental scale, should proceed to produce it on a commercial scale, and he sincerely hoped that something would come of the offer to the British Cotton-growing Association of 7,500 acres in the Punjab. The development of Indian cotton cultivation held out the promise of the quickest results, but the cotton fields of the whole Empire should be developed, especially those in Africa, where there were unlimited possibilities.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S CIRCULAR.

GOLD.

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Company in their circular dated the 16th ultimo states:—

The Bank of England reserve of gold against its note issues shows a slight reduction of £60,025 as compared with last week's return.

The Transvaal Gold output for October 1916 amounted to £3,365,642 as compared with £3,388,122 in October, 1915, and £3,277,408 in September, 1916.

The National City Bank of New York comments upon the American import of gold as follows:—"This steady inflow of gold has, in conjunction with the domestic production, brought the total stock of gold in the United States from $1,887,270,664 on August 1, 1914, to $2,636,009,564 on October 1, 1916, the gain in amount of gold in the United States in the 26 months of the war is greater than that for the full decade preceding the war, and the imports of the single month of June 1916, were greater than in any full year prior to the war with the single exception of 1908. The amount of gold in the United States now is double that of 1904 and 40 per cent. more than at the beginning of the war.

SILVER.

The undertone has remained good, although prices have not been maintained at the highest point which they had reached last week. The quotation fell from 34 1s. 4d. to 34 1/16d. on the 11th instant, recovered to 34 3/16d. next day, and reverted to 34 1/16d. yesterday. To-day a further fall took place to 34d.

Such movements are but the natural reactions of a healthy market, which derives its strength, not merely from European and Indian currency demand, but also from the firmness of the China exchanges. Telegraphic advices from the Far East assert that a shortage of sycee is being really felt. Originally forward exchange rates were appreciably lower than those for prompt, but the falling off in the rates ruling for the latter, has not been accompanied by corersponding weakness in those for forward delivery. This seems to suggest that, as time progresses, the firmness of exchange may be continued, as long as Chinese export business keeps active. With a possibility therefore of an enquiry for silver on the part of China in this and other centres, the market may be expected to show a good tendency, especially as the Indian Currency figures given below record a withdrawal in one week of no less than 140 lacs of silver coin.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by able give details in lacs of rupees as follow:—

	Oct. 22. Rs.	Oct. 31. Rs.	Nov. 7. Rs.
Notes in circulation	7,199	7,330	7,365
Reserve in silver coin and bullion	2,599	2,563	2,423
Gold coin and bullion	1,102	1,255	1,248
Gold in England	1,193	1,192	1,192

The stock in Bombay consists of 4,000 bars, as compared with 3,900 bars last week. The stock in Shanghai on 11 Nov. 1916, consisted of about 20,000,000 oz. in sycee and 16,500,000 Dollars, a recompared with about 23,000,000 oz. in sycee and 16,500,000 dollars on 4th November 1916.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.

November 10, 34 1/4 cash, no quotation fixed fo rforward delivery.

November 11, 34 1/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 13, 34 3/16 cash, no quotation fixed for delivery.

November 14, 34 3/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 15, 34 1/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 16, 34 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week: 34,126.

Bank rate, 6 per cent.

Bar gold p. oz. std. 77/9

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/4 below that fixed a week ago.

A LAMENT FROM LOVE LANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As this is not the first time that I have fallen on your help in craving the indulgence of your kindly giving publicity to this in your widely circulated paper and in so doing, I tender you my best thanks and sincerely trust that it would draw the attention of the authorities concerned, who would, I hope, in return take prompt measures to remedy the nuisances so bitterly complained of. I am really surprised that the peace-loving residents of Love Lane should be so long sleeping over matters pertaining to their safety of life and property. So far as I know the residents of the most part of this locality are gentlemen holding responsible positions in life such as Magistrates, Lawyers, Police Superintendents, Doctors, etc., etc., etc. As an old resident, I have been watching intently for the past few years, how this lane has been neglected. If I mistake not, lately two daring burglaries were reported in your paper. One at the Stranger's Friends Society's Home, which is quite opposite the Police Superintendent's bungalow in this lane, and had it not been for chance that the native policemen were then patrolling, the thief would have safely got off. Another, a shop was broken open and the owner robbed of his valuables and belongings. Children knocking about, are robbed of their rings, bangles, trinkets, etc. To ennumerate a few past glaring instances of this tragical Love Lane, I may here be allowed to state the "Tate and Dale shooting tragedy in old Apprentice's Home"; the child throwing mystery by the father; and many other minor similar instances make one's hair stand on end. Many a time there has been a deadly scuffle in this lane. The innocent has been brutally assaulted by "badmashes" and drunkards and when police aid is sought which is at the Mazagon Tram Terminus, the sepoy on duty refuses it on the grounds that, that is not his section. If help is denied at such times when most needed, I really fail to understand, in what direction one should look to, for it? And during the time one is sent from post to pillar for help, the innocent victim that has fallen a prey to these "badmashes" is either totally robbed or almost killed. In the open spaces and in some secluded spots, gamblers find it quite convenient to make their money on cards not only with a dim light at nights but even in broad day light. These people, I daresay, are a regular menace to public safety. To put a stop to this, I don't suppose, it would be asking too much of the police, if a sepoy were to be posted on duty in the middle of this lane who would be able to render prompt assistance when needed and who would also serve, when patrolling, as a check on the "badmashes" and gamblers complained of.

To crown all, a small room, supposed to be a club, if it may be so termed, has been opened by some labouring class of people (Hindus), who without any regard to the comfort of the neighbours go on with their "tamasha," beating drums, cymbals, etc., etc., and shouting at the top of their voice till late hours. Cannot the police put a stop to this long standing unbearable nuisance?—Yours, etc.,

LOVE TRUTH.

Love Lane, Mazagon.

AGAINST VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Having read in your paper of 14th instant, "Medicus's" letter giving his experience in favour of vaccination. I beg to draw your attention to the following personal experience of another doctor. Dr. Rose:—"Those who uphold vaccination, assert that there is no risk or very little risk from it. But any medical man who has had long experience, knows well that that is absolutely incorrect.

"I have seen a great deal of vaccination especially when I was in Edinburgh, and I saw some terrible results therefrom, even when done with the greatest of care.

"The injury produced in the community, quite apart from the deaths has been immensely greater than the deaths and after effects from any small-pox we have ever had. We all know as a fact that in cases it does affect the brain and brings on meningitis and disorders of that kind." (Vaccination Inquirer, London, January, 1916.).

If "Medicus" believes that his story about vaccination is true then I would advise him to urge the English Government to make vaccination compulsory in England. Because if his wonderful story about the blessing of vaccination be true, the English Government is sure to make vaccination compulsory for the welfare of their great nation. So long as that is not done, I decline to believe in the truth of the statements of Medicus and Company in praise of vaccination.—Yours, etc.,

MOHANLAL NAGJI CHINOY.

Dhoraji, Dec. 17.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.s.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	10	Jan.-July	18%	305
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	336
Bank of Baroda	100	Feb.-July.	9%	73
Bank of Bombay	500	..	15%	1,555
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	16%	1,640
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	7%	84
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,275
Central Bk. of India Rs. 35	50	--	5%	28
Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 35	50	..	6%	32
Standard Bk. O 50 / P 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	6
	100	do.	Nil.	22
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank	20	Oct.-April	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	March	5%	65
Mercantile Bank £ 12½ A	25	..	10%	£23
12½ B	25	..	10%	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	£30
National Bank of India £12½	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	40	980
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manfg.	500	Nil.	--	285
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	..	25	900
Bombay United	250	..	30	790
Century	100	May-Nov.	10	305
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	10	2..20
Central India P	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	437½ X.D.
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	360
Colaba Land& Mill	700	..	50	1,300
Cooria	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Yr. 50	420
Crescent	100	April	8	192½
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	317½
David	250	do.	15	500
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	10	200
Emperor Edward	500	..	25	570
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	25	615
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	40	1,310
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	265
Gold Mohur	500	..	15	460
Globe	100	..	Nil.	80 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	50	600
Hyderabad	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,500
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	124	252½
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	20	325
Indo-China Mfg.,	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	800
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	15	330
Jamsheed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	395
Kasturchand	1,000	do.	25	1,010
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,025
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	45	1,800
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	15	702½
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,350
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April	55	1,445
Maurus United	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,700
Manockjee Petit	1,000	do.	50	1,600
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	80	2,600
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct..	20	530 nom.
New Great Eastern	200	..	4	186
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	900
Pearl	250	..	15	442
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	8	200
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	187½
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	275
Sassoon Silk	500	April	Nil.	270
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	5,400
Shorapurji Broacha Mills	Rs. 50	..	Nil.	75
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	15	680
Standard Mills	500	Nov.	40	1,435
Sun	125	May-Nov.	5	56
Swan	250	Oct.	7½	275
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	60	1,715
Tata Mill O / P	500	400	..	950
	50	400	5%	370
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40	1,525
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton O / P	500	..	Nil.	400
	500	..	7½	380
Western India	1,000	..	25	875 X.D.
Mysore Spinning	250	Sept.	8%	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	115
Amritsar Patti Rly.	100	do.	5%	138
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	do.	8%	630
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July	5%	108
*Dh.nd—Baramati Railway	100	do.	4½%	96
Guzerat Railway	100	Nov.-June	4%	97
Hoslarpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	116
Mandra Bhon Rly. Rs. 90	100	do.	4%	87
Pachora Jamur Rly. Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	65
Sara Sirajganj Ry. Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	4%	98 C-D
Sialkot Narowal Ry Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	112
*Sind Light Rly.	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	145
*Tapti Valley Rly.	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	570
Upper Sind Light Rly. Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	5%	106

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	May.	250	5600
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	850
Breul's Cawnpore	200	Aug.	Nil.	95
Bellary Press	25	..	15	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	8	120
Fort	475	Nov.	20	800
Godavery Valley	100	..	12	100
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	620
Hindustan P. & M.	250	do.	..	125
Hingolee	100	Sept.	Nil.	70
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	6½	125
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd.	1,000	..	7%	700
Khamgaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	335
Mahmudpura Ctn.	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	245
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	40	1,000
New Mofussil Co.,	400	Nov.	50	850
New Berar	500	Oct.	25	475
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	255
Surat City	200	Oct. —	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co., Ld.	500	Sept.	20	522
Vardwan,

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FALSE AND MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

APPEAL FOR MORE DAMAGES DISMISSED.

DAWOOD MAHOMED VS. ESOOF MAHOMED ACHHA.
(Before the Chief Justice and Heaton.)

This was a first appeal against the decision of Mr. M. H. Wagle, First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat.

The plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 5,500 as damages for malicious criminal prosecution from the defendant.

The facts are briefly these:—

The plaintiff-respondent carried on trade, agricultural business and enjoyed income of the properties at Olpad in the Surat District. He alleged that on the 18th April, 1913, the defendant-appellant falsely and maliciously and without any reasonable or probable cause complained to the police charging him with offences under sections 392 and 325 i.e. with robbery and voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The Police authorities at Olpad arrested the plaintiff and took into custody before the First Class Magistrate Olpad on the 19th April, 1913.

The plaintiff was under imprisonment till the 21st April when the Magistrate released him on bail. After a very protracted harassing, annoying and expensive trial in the Court of the First Class Magistrate of Olpad the accused was acquitted on the 27th August honorarably and the Court held the prosecution was groundless false and malicious. This judgment was approved by the Sessions Court of Surat.

The defendant had admitted that he bore enmity with the plaintiff and he had also admitted facts and facts were proved in the case which proved that he had acted maliciously to injure the plaintiff in reputation, pecuniarly and in business. As a matter of fact the plaintiff had seriously suffered in all and he was detained hitherto from attending his business abroad, and forced to be there and suffered all pains in body and mind, troubles, prejudices and losses. The defendant had supporters in the getting up and carrying on of this prosecution against whom the plaintiff reserving his right of action sued the defendant to recover Rs. 5,500 as damages for injuries to reputation, fees to Vakils and other expenses. The said charges and the arrest of the plaintiff and the matter in the connection were extensively published at that time in several local papers of the District.

The defendant denied that his complaint was false or malicious and said that the plaintiff and his associates robbed and severely beat him on the 18th April. That what he did was done honestly and in good faith and in accordance with law; that the plaintiff was not entitled to damages on that account; that the plaintiff did not incur the expenses mentioned and did not suffer in reputation or business. The Police had prosecuted the plaintiff and not the defendant.

AWARD OF DAMAGES BY LOWER COURT

The First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat awarded the plaintiff Rs. 1,060 damages with proportionate costs. He in his judgment observed "The first question is who was the prosecutor. It is held that the mere setting of the law in motion is not the criterion, the conduct of the complainant, before and after making the charge, must also taken into consideration. (10 Bom. L. R. page 1080. Gaya Parshad Jewari v. Sardar Bhagat Singh). It is true that in the present case the prosecution was instituted by the Police, but it was only a nominal affair. The charges were serious. The defendant had engaged the services of a retired Police Inspector and two pleaders of Surat Messrs. Gandhi and Chhanmukram. His conduct leaves no room for doubt that he was the real prosecutor in the case and that he had taken the most active part in it at his own cost. In the present case personal enmity or malice in fact is admitted and proved. Willfully bringing a false charge imports malice in law. The charges were false to the knowledge of the defendant and he had no reasonable or probable cause thereof. There is nothing to show that there was an honest belief on the part of the defendant that the plaintiff had committed the offence. When to this the admitted enmity between the parties is added, it becomes clear that the complaint and the subsequent prosecution were false to his knowledge. He is therefore liable in damages."

LOWER COURT'S AWARD CONFIRMED.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment said.—The plaintiff sued for damages for false and malicious prosecution instituted by the defendant. It lay upon the plaintiff in such an action to show not only that the prosecution was maliciously instituted, but that he, the plaintiff, was innocent, which is another way of saying that the prosecution was false. The learned trial judge after a careful review of the evidence, and with an intelligent appreciation of the suspicions pointing in the plaintiff's case, has come to the conclusion that the plaintiff's innocence is established, that is that the prosecution was false and that it was maliciously instituted by the defendant. The case therefore comes before the Court of appeal not with the same onus upon the plaintiff as there was in the trial Court. He has in the trial Court discharged the onus which was upon him. He is entitled in the Court of appeal on a question of fact to rely upon the judgment which he has obtained, and we, sitting in appeal, have to be satisfied that the decision of the lower Court is wrong. We are both agreed that there are suspicious circumstances connected with the alibi set up successfully by the plaintiff. There are, on the other hand, great difficulties in accepting the story of the defendant, and on a review of the evidence in which we have been assisted by very thorough and careful arguments on both sides we cannot say that the decision of the lower Court is wrong upon the question of fact.

Then as to the question of damages, the lower Court has awarded Rs. 1,060, no very exorbitant sum if the plaintiff's case is true. We are asked by the plaintiff's counsel to increase that sum on the ground that the plaintiff was the person who paid the expenses of the trial, but the greater part of the expenses of the trial were caused by the case of alibi which had to be proved by the plaintiff, and that case concerned himself as well as the second accused. We are not prepared to hold that the mere fact of payment of the expenses by the plaintiff shows that he actually incurred ultimately the whole cost of the trial. We therefore think that the decision as to the damages must also stand. We dismiss the appeal and the cross-objections with costs respectively.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Dhirajlal K. Thakore with Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas appeared for the respondent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 21ST OF DECEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

848-15—D J Mantri, Pundlik Rowji v Laxman Jairam, Patell and Eze. Part heard.

933-16.—Jehangir M & S, Kapurchand Seshmull & Co., a firm v. Jethaji Lakhaji & Co., a firm, Payne and Co., Jehangir G & B.

772-15—Captain and V, Sidick Haji Allarakhia v Gool Mahomed Haji Allarakai and ors, Mulla and M.

576-16—S A Tyabjee, Abdul Rehman bin Abdulla and anr v Lakshman Yenkoji and anr, Judah and S.

567-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Jamkuvahu widow v. Haji Essa Haji Abdul Shakhoor, Purnanand and Co.

751-07—Raghavaya N and Co, Shaik Assunmal and ors v S A Kalathavnor and anr, Bhaishanker K and G, Madhowji K and C.

401-15—In person, Anandrao Narayenrao v Naginlal Maganlal Parekh an anr, Mehta D and L.

1031-13—In person, Govindchand Gulabchand a firm v Ganesh Vishnu Hasabnis and ors, Mansuklal and Co, D J Mantri.

740-14—Madhowji K and Ch, Ishwardas Lakhmidas and anr v Badriprasad Tikaram and ors, Bhimji and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Daphtary F and D, Part heard, 17-7-15.

1061-15—Nanu H and Co, Gopikabai widow v Sakharam Mahadeo Khedekar and ors, Jamsetji R and D, Raghavaya N and Co.

1323-15—Shroff D and D, Bai Saraswati v Mulji Bhimji and anr.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1239-16.—Amin & D, Messrs. Tejmal Bhagchand & Co., a firm v. Ramchandra Balaram Naik.

FOR CONSENT DECREE (IN COURT).

1328-16.—Payne & Co., Jafferalli Cassum Peeroo Mahomed & ors v. Bai Mariambai widow, & ors, Maneck D & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1226-16.—Payne and Co., The New Moffussil Co., Ld. & anr v. Byramji Gamadia & anr, Merwanji & Co., Little & Co., Part heart.

C. C. 326-16.—Payne & Co., The Standard Bank Ld. v. Abdulla Hoosein & anr, Edg G W & Co., Shroff D & D.

1288-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Kilachand Devchand & Co., a firm v. The Berar Oil Works Ld., Dikshit D & P.

837-15.—Mulla and M, Messrs Doongersey Versey and Co a firm v Hooseinkhan Ahmedkhan and ors, Judah and S.

1159-15—N C Dalal, Chandulal Valumji v. Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand and D.

153-16—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v Jakaria Cassum alias Jakaria Baloo and anr, Tyabjee D and Co.

318-16.—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Dewkabai widow and ors, Surajmal & Co.

1125-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co., R. D, Sethna v. Waghji Veera and ors, Daphtary F and D.

607-16—Motichand and D, Jaisingji Mohanlal Dalal v Mulchand Jekissondas and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

329-16.—Matubhai J & M, Abdulla Allarkabia & Co., a firm v. Mahomed Hoosein Hirji.

174-16.—Vachha and Co., Ismail Haji Allarakhia & anr v. Fatma Begum, Jehangir & S.

1450-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Firdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

321-16.—Tyabji D and Co., A H Vishram v. The Hon'ble Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed & ors, Patell & Ez.

768-15.—C P D'Cunha, Robert Nicholas De Monte and anr, v. Alexander Pereira & ors, Daph F & D.

551-16.—Jehangir M & S, Bhugwan Tullock & Co., a firm v. Jagannath Dharmaji Patel, Jamsetjee R & D.

1194-15.—Dastur and Co., Messrs. Ruttonsey Bhojraj & Co., a firm v. Ismail Haji Cassum, Wadia G and Co.

BESORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR JUDGMENT.

286-16.—Mulla & M, Haji Mirza Ali Akbar Dehdusty v. Haji Mahomed Reza Meghji & Bros. a firm, & anr, Little & Co.

FOR WITHDRAWAL.

T & I J 9-16.—Forbes & Co., Joseph de Brito v. Dhunjibhai Framji Chinoy & anr, Sabnis and G.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

470-11.—Bhaishanker K & G, Rambalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Hurmukhrai and ors, Sunderdas & Co., Part heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

726-15.—Craigie B & C, Loui's Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm, Captain & V.

79-16.—Craigie B & C, Loui's Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm, Captain and V.

80-16.—Craigie B & C, Loui's Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

1323-14.—Bhaishanker K & G, Ebji Umersey, a firm v. Madhavji Virji and ors, Madhowjee K & C, Shroff D & D.

1333-15.—Payne & C., Isela Macropole widow v. Allexandra Macropole and anr.

1448-15.—Sabnis and G, Bai Nandibai widow & anr v. Jivibai widow, Edgelow G W & Co.

73-15.—Dubash and Co., Ibrahim Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Fatmabai and ors, Mulla & Mulla.

620-16.—Motichand and D, Sha Runshi Punshi v. Sha Shivji Gosher and ors, Pandia & Co.

1182-15.—S A Tyabji, Bhicoobai widow v. Hariba Raghooji Jambookar and ors, Craigie B & C, Amin & D, Mancher-shaw & N, M. B. Chothia.

722-16.—Jehangir & S, Pestonji Rustomji Pathan & ors v. Dhanjibhai Doosabhai Narielwalla, Wadia G and Co.

665-16.—C P D'Cunha, Mahomed Ismail Valad Mahomed Abdulla Mukri and ors v. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum, a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

1428-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Sakerbai widow v. Gulabchand Hemraj and ors, Bhaishanker K & G.

775-16—Amin and D, Hyderalli Abdul Kayani Franji Shapurji Patick and ors, Merwanji K & Co.

502-16.—Mulla and M, Devji Ranoji Pansare v. Sakubai and ors, Mehta D & L.

712-16.—Captain and V, Fazalbhai Peermahomed v. Gulamally Gullamhoosein Alava, Payne and Co.

657-16.—N. C. Dalal (For a pauper), Purshotamdas Madhavji v. Javerchand Naranji and ors, Shroff D & D.

1362-14.—Motichand & D, Fulchand Gulabchand and ors, v. Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin and Desai, Purnanand & Co.

1229-16.—Pandia & Co., Anand Laxman v. Bai Lilibai alias Rahibai, widow & anr, Purnanand & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

BOTH ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Fuller charged Andrew Isaac and Edwin Voller, cashier and manager respectively, of the Bombay Electric Company, with criminal breach of trust as servants in respect of Rs. 950, belonging to Mr. Archibald Crawford, the proprietor of the said firm. Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the complainant; while Mr. B. J. Dhondy represented accused No. 1 and Mr. B. T. Desai accused No. 2.

It was stated for the prosecution that the accused misappropriated the amount in the months of May and July last, which was received from customers through V. P. Post. The defence of the first accused was that whenever he wanted moneys to pay as commission to the customers of the firm, he took them from No. 2 in exchange for I. O. U.'s and gave them back to him, as he had a general power of attorney to carry on the business. Accused No. 2 admitted having received the sums from No. 1 for paying in the way of commission to different customers. The complainant admitted that accused No. 2 was empowered to give commission and was not bound to give a detailed account of same. But cheques for such commissions had been drawn, and the amounts complained of were over and above those.

The Magistrate in discharging the accused said, accused No. 2 having general power of attorney to pay commission to customers, at his sole discretion, misappropriation had not been proved, as the complainant had admitted that the commissions had been paid. The Court therefore discharged both the accused.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 8.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Excise Inspector Cama charged Khan Mahomed Munsiff and another, with possessing half-a-grain of cocaine each. The accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 8 each or in default to undergo eight days' imprisonment.

CHEATING A HAWKER WITH A SILVERED PIE.

ACCUSED BOUND OVER.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Pryde charged Mohan Ambaram with attempting to cheat a hawker and dishonestly endeavouring to induce him to give accused charge for a silvered pie, representing that it was a two-anna piece.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 for a period of six months.

HAECKEL AND WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read in your evening contemporary the following:—

"Our readers will remember the days two years or so ago when German writers praised war as the "Sharp Medicine" which God had in His Goodness provided for the cure of the earth's troubles, to say nothing of its being the regenerator of the national soul. Such was the burden of the declarations of Haeckel, Ostwold and other war-mad Teutons."

Leaving aside this very incorrect description of the aged Professor Haeckel as one of the war-mad Teutons, I am curious to know where the "Advocate" saw Haeckel referring to war "as the sharp medicine which God had in His Goodness provided, etc." Haeckel is known all over the world as the most uncompromising monist perhaps in existence. He does not believe in God and in his government of the world, Haeckel has over and over again made this clear in his numerous writings, yet the "Advocate" would have us believe that he could write anything so foolish. Perhaps Ostwald did but certainly not Haeckel.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D.,

Byculla, Dec. 19th.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

MEETING OF LIBRARIANS' CLUB.

A meeting of the Librarians Club established by the Social Service League, Bombay was held at the Servants of India Society's Home on Sunday last under the presidency of Mr. L. B. Nayak when about 25 librarians were present. Such meetings of the Librarians connected with the Travelling Libraries of the Social Service League are held from time to time with a view to give opportunities to the librarians to exchange their views and experiences in regard to the several libraries and to suggest and consider what measures can and should be adopted to make this institution as progressive as possible. Mr. Shringarpure opened the proceedings by reading a brief conversation appearing in the Library miscellany of Baroda for January and April 1915 between the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and Sir Narayan G. Chandaverkar on "The books are my only true companions."

In the discussion that followed Mr. Waghdhare, librarian of the Mugbhat Centre, Mr. Shamji Madhavji Trivedi and Mr. A. S. Wagh took part. The meeting, approved of two important suggestions made, First:—That an attempt should be made by the League in conjunction with local librarians to approach landlords and request them to see that the tenants living on their premises did make good use of the travelling libraries placed at their disposal. A little persuasive insistence on the part of the landlords would go a great deal in fulfilling the objects for which these libraries have been in circulation. Secondly:—Care should be taken, in future, that the books selected for the several libraries should be so done by the commitee appointed for the purpose in consultation with the librarians, with a view to ensure the selection of choice and useful books suited to the intelligence of the readers:

The President dwelt upon the importance of the travelling libraries, gave a short history of how they were a success in other countries and emphasized their importance by stating that the travelling libraries were the means of popular education which the people can easily take into their own hands.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 12th of Tir, 1286.
Hindu: 11th of Margashirsh (Vad), 1973.
Mahomedan: 27th of Safar, 1335.
Sunrise: 7h. 6m. Sunset: 6h. 5m.
Phases of the Moon: New Moon, 25th Dec.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The "Scamps," 9-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 22.

Supplementary mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Karmala, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 6-30 p.m.

Childrens' Party at Government House, 5 p.m.
P. and O. Mail Boat Karmala due at 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, 23rd Dec.

Excelsior Theatre: Opening of Miss Ada Reeve and her company at 9-30.

The Catholic Ladies' Association Christmas Tree and Tea Party commencing at 5 p.m. in the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., at 9-30.

TUESDAY, Dec. 26.

The English Mail per s. s. Nagoya will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 1 p.m. and parcels up to 12 noon.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., at 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema, 6-30 and the "Scampe," at 9-45 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30 and 9-30.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Railway, Volunteers, will play this evening programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

1ST TROOP BOMBAY BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending December 23rd:—

Wednesday December 20.—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30. Troop Drill. P/L's and seconds instruction and Physical Drill.

Saturday December 2rd.—Uniform parade on Maidan at 5 p.m. Details issued later.

Badges.—Will those who require badges of any description, please notify A. S. M.

Orderlies.—Actg. P/L. Nissen, Actg. P/L. Wilkinson.

A. G. FOOX,
A. S. M. in charge.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Dec. 20.

No. 400. Duties.—Duties for the week commencing Sunday 17th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the current week Lieut. W. Dunkerley.

Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut. W. N. Cartland.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sergt. W. A. Niven.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.

Orderly Sergt. E. E. Coy. Sergt. S. W. Walton.

No. 401. Parades.—Thursday 21st at 7 a.m., at Colaba, D. R. F. Class.

Thursday 21st at 7 p.m., at Hd. Qrs., Signalling Class.

Friday 22nd at 7 a.m., at Hd. Qrs., 15pdr. B. L. Section gun drill for Nos. 1 & 2 Coys.

Friday 22nd 6-45 p.m., at Hd. Qrs., Nos. 1, & 2, & E. E. Coys. rifle exercise.

Saturday 23rd at 7 a.m. at Colaba, D. R. F. Class.

No. 3 Company, Kirkee.

Battery Drill on Wednesdays at 6 p.m.

No. 1 Section on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

No. 2 Section on Saturdays at 8 a.m.

R. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

NOTICES.

There will be a meeting of the Entertainment Committee on Thursday the 21st instant at 7 p.m., at Headquarters.

The X'mas Tree will be held at Headquarters on the 23rd instant commencing at 4 p.m.

A Dance open to members of the Corps only will be held at Headquarters on the 26th December, 1916, at 2-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Dec. 21.

469. Battalion Duties:—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "F" Coy. during week ending December 23rd. No duties will be furnished during weeks ending December 30th and January 6th.

470. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class firing as follows:—

December 18th to December 24th "J" Coy.

471. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted in accordance with schedule of training issued to Officers Commanding Coys.

472. Signalling.—The Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m., at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

473. Parades:—

"A" Coy.—Friday December 22nd, No. 11 Section will parade at sunrise at Sir Richard Temple Statue. Preventive uniform, belts and arms. The Attack.

"B" Coy.—There will be no Company parades from December 15th, to December 30th. Next Company parade January 2nd, 1917.

"C" Coy.—Coy. parade to-day Thursday 21st December at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Recruits—Friday, December 22nd, 6-15 p.m., at Headquarters.

"D" Coy.—Parade at Telegraph Quarters, at 7 a.m., on Tuesdays and 6-15 p.m., on Thursdays until further orders. Dress.—Drill order.

"G" (Cyclist) Coy.—Parade at Headquarters to-day Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.

Motor Cyclist Section.—Parade at Headquarters on Friday, at 7 a.m.

"F" Coy.—The Coy. will parade every Monday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m., at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets.

"G" Coy.—Parades at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m., to-day Thursday December 21st. Uniform, shirts and shorts. Recruits will attend the above parades.

(Sd) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Dec. 20.

1175 Drill and Instruction.—Paradas for the week ending 23rd December, 1916:—

At Headquarters—

"E" Company, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. and Friday at 5-30 p.m. Drill order.

Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

Recruits, Wednesday at 6 p.m,

Profificiency Class, Wednesday at 6 p.m.

"B" Company Scouts, Saturday at 7 a.m.

1176 Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for rClass firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.

1177 Miniature range.—Friday. Miniature Rifle Club at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

1178 Camp of Exercise.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Exercise will be held at Ganeshkhind from 13th to 23rd January 1917, both days inclusive.

Members who require uniform, boots, etc., should apply to Headquarters at once, as no issue will be made in camp.

1179 Increase.—The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company.

No. 4518 Volunteer R. C. Dalal.

1180 Holiday.—The Headquarter office and Range will be closed from Sunday 24th to Thursday 28th December 1916 and from Sunday 31st December to Tuesday 2nd January 1917, on account of Xmas and New Year holidays except for urgent work.

1181 Range.—The Rifle range will be closed from 11th to 24th January 1917 during Camp of Exercise.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lieut.
Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

MAILS FOR MESOPOTAMIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Kowait, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Dubai, Bunderabas, Mohemarah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Friday next.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Nyayshastri Bhawanishankar will conduct a class in "Upanishads" this evening, at 6-30 (S.T.), in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

The horse attached to hack victoria No. 300, which was going along Falkland Road on Tuesday, took fright and bolted and dashed into tram car No. 91 which was going into the opposite direction. The driver of the victoria, Nura Miaji, was thrown off his seat and was injured on the head and face, for which he was treated at the Sir J. J. Hospital. The victoria and the lifeguard of the tram car were damaged.

LABOURER'S FATAL FALL.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Cornor, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of Danu Hanmanti a labourer. The evidence showed that the deceased and another labourer named Shripati Narayan were suspended by ropes and working with crowbars at a hill at Sewri on Tuesday, when the deceased, whilst digging, lost his balance and fell, from a height of about thirty feet. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died on Tuesday night.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The Women's Branch of the Bombay War and Relief Fund will close from the 23rd instant for the Xmas holidays and will reopen on the 3rd January 1917.

There was an entertainment in the Gujarati Natack Mundli in October to help the Mahomedan Branch of the War and Relief Fund. The Mahomedan Secretary is grateful to the folling ladies for their making it such a success: Mrs. Meherali Fakeera, Lady Rahimtulla, Mrs. C. M. Mitha and Mrs. M. R. Sayani. The sum realized was Rs. 1,300 out of which 500 was paid to the Gujrati Natack Mundli for the entertainment

SUSPECTED INFANTICIDE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of a newly-born female child, who was found lying in a compound at Mazagon. It appeared from the evidence that the child was found in a compound at Mazagon and was removed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, in a somewhat collapsed condition and with an incised wound on the left side of the neck about an inch and a half long and about half an inch deep. It was also found suffering from convulsion. A post mortem examination showed that death was due to shock and exposure. It was further stated that the wound of itself was dangerous to life.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to shock and exposure and that the wound on the neck contributed to the shock and was in itself dangerous to life.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. steamer Nagoya, which also brought the English mails of the 24th ultimo:—

Mr J Dennis, Mr E H Midgley, Mr Macpherson, Mr Smith, Miss Robineon, Miss Dicksee, Mr Stark, Mr J Smith, Mr J B Hannen, Mr W Robb, Mr and Mrs W H Chance and infant, Mrs J M Fyfe, Miss S M West, Miss K Haughton, Miss Stuart-Edward, Miss B Jackson, Mrs Daunt and infant, Miss Caurlies, Miss G E Saunders, Miss Good, Mrs A Boyd, Mrs White, Miss Noble, Mr E L Lutyens, Mr T M Elliott, Mr J M Luce, Mr J E Vallance, Mr and Mrs J W Strong, Mr S Modak, Mr N P Thadani, Mr and Mrs Collingridge, Mr M J Wren, Mr H Baker, Mr E E Hall, Mr C P Walgate, Mrs Boyle and child, Mrs Martin (nurse), Mrs and Miss Anderson, Mr and Mrs C Palmer, Mr J E Dallas, Mrs Spooner, Mrs Moberly and child, Miss Champ (nurse), Miss J Wingate, Mr W Hutchison, Mr and Mrs S A Mackeith, Mr C Sherwood, Miss C B Spence, Mr E K R McMaster, Mr B K Dass, Mr D N Simpson, Mr H Mullineax, Mr J Shepherd, Mrs and Miss V Simpson, Mrs Nelson, Rev Pera, Mr J A Jarvis, Mr J Fairweather, Mr A R Spiers, Mrs O'Brien, Mrs Burke and child, Mrs Treadgold, Mr Miller, Mr J W Lewin, Mr Treadgold, Mrs Cornelius, Mrs Roberts and infant, Miss McGaun, Miss Maidment, Mrs McLeish, Mrs Naylor, Miss Hurst, Miss Olliver, Mr J Adams, Mr R Gupte, Mr Khan, Mr A Whittaker, Mr E Thomas, Miss Moffatt, Lt. A E Powell, Mr Scott O'Connor and Pechardas Gopaljee.

ILL-FATED CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

PASSENGERS ARRIVE IN BOMBAY.

The P. and O. mail steamer Nagoya yesterday brought the following 21 passengers of the City of Birmingham, which was torpedoed in the Mediterrean on the 27th ultimo:—Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. P. T. Burke and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. M. Treadgold, Mrs. K. Cornelius, Mrs. Roberts and infant, Mrs. Macgaun, Miss M. L. Maidment, Mrs. R. McLeish, Mrs. Naylor, Miss Hurst, Miss S. Oliver, Miss N. Moffat, Mr. J. D. Miller, Mr. J. W. Irwin, Mr. Adams, Mr. Khan, Mr. Gupte, Mr. A. Whittaker and Mr. E. Thomas.

The following passengers will arrive by the P. and O. steamer Khiva, which left Port Said on the 19th instant:—Ladies: Eyers, Hurst, Hawkins, Dyer, Gerrard, Popesmith, Williams, Potter Bunting, Gleeson, Men: Eyers, Hurst, Smith.

A passenger interviewed by a press representative, said on the 27th instant at about 11 a.m., the City of Birmingham was somewhere near Malta, when all of a sudden there was a crash followed by a loud explosion and then a splash as a great volume of water was shipped on deck. The sea was calm at that time and the sun bright. All of them realised at once what had happened, but there was no panic. A lady with a child in her arms was heard to shout "Don't lose your heads. To the boats." He afterwards found out that she was the chaplain's wife.

The boats were lowered and all got into them.

The torpedo struck the ship near the stern and passed from the port into the wine room and set fire to some spirits. The explosion blew up life boat No. 6. Only a second or two before there stood near the railing immediately before the place of impact three ladies. Providentially they had gone away in time.

The City of Birmingham after she was struck, took a list to port and aft and she went down gradually stern formost.

They were all rescued and taken on board the Letitia and then a roll call was taken. Four failed to answer their names and those were the ship's doctor, the barman and two lascars.

MR. MANUBHAI MEHTA

THE NEW DEWAN OF BARODA.

Mr. Manubhai Nandshanker Mehta, whose appointment as Dewan of Baroda was announced last week, joined the Baroda State Service as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Baroda College in 1891. Recognising his great abilities His Highness soon appointed him his Secretary. He was then successively appointed Famine Commissioner, Judge of the High Court, Naib Dewan and Legal Remembrancer and Amatya. Since May 1916, he has been officiating as Minister and in that position he has just been confirmed by H. H. the Gaekwar.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

ENGINEER'S REPORT ON WATER SUPPLY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. S. G. Barodawala presiding.

The Committee recorded a memorandum from the Commissioner, who forwarded the following letter from the Hydraulic Engineer:

"With reference to the question raised at the meeting of the Standing Committee as to whether it is possible to give a water supply to the City throughout the year similar to that given during the Divali Holidays, I have the honour to report that the actual rate at which water was supplied in the city during the Divali Holidays and the rate at which it was consumed As the total quantity of water consumed during these three days was 12 million gallons in excess of the total quantity received, the difference being met from the supply previously stored in the reservoirs at Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada it is obvious that it will not be practicable to give the same supply throughout the year. Full particulars of the supply received and distributed have been shown on the diagram which hardly requires any further explanation, but it may be interesting to point out that the maximum rate of demand reached the high figure of 3,345,000 gallons per hour, equivalent to a rate of over 80 million gallons per day and the minimum 1,068,000 gallons per hour, equal to a rate of 25.6 million gallons per day. The average hourly demand for the three days was 177,000 gallons per hour or 4,248,000 gallons per day. The excess of the average rate of supply was being received in

"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE."

THE

VULCAN COMMERCIAL VEHICLE

Specially designed for Ambulance and Passenger Service. Equally good for carrying loads up to 1½ Ton.

Demonstrations given and quotations submitted for suitable Body work.

Early delivery.

SOLE AGENTS:

Bombay Motor Car Co., Ld.,

Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: CHAIO.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.

"GANAPATI'S" BRAND

Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.

The finest Cement obtainable, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work. Slow, medium or quick setting Cement to order.

For particulars apply to

TATA SONS & Co,

Agents, The Indian Cement Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE

AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS

WITH THE

GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Chairman:—The Hon. Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, C.I.E.)

MAXIMUM BENEFITS at MINIMUM COSTS if you INSURE YOUR LIFE with THE BOMBAY LIFE.

Apply for particulars to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P., Managing Director.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS., Secretaries.

Chief Agents:

Messrs. DALVI & SONS, 31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3/-

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE, 22, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

"O. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

Will be ready within a week.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA

UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

By

Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

A pamphlet covering about 120 pages.

Price: Annas Eight.

Send Orders immediately to the SECRETARY of any of the Branches of the SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

in:—

Madras, Allahabad, Bombay Poona or Nagpur.

6401

X'MAS PRESENTS

THOUSANDS OF SELECTIONS

GEMS of All Sorts. JEWELLERY of Indian & Parisian Make.

Record Low Prices

M. NAGERSHETH SONS,

East India Merchants,

25, Church Gate Street,

BOMBAY.

Investors are requested to note that THE

Punjab National Bank,

LIMITED,

BOMBAY BRANCH

has commenced to accept short-term Deposits from 2 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from

THE MANAGER,

personally, or on application.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADINGS ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Mr. Lloyd George's Speech	6
The Bulwark of Allied Power	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
LONDON LETTER	7 & 8
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Ill-Fated City of Birmingham	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
British Naval Policy	9
"The Enemy is Caught"	9
COMMERCIAL	4
THE WEATHER	4
SHIPPING	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, December 21, 1916.

BRITAIN'S REPLY.

The new Premier has begun well. Mr. Lloyd George's vigorous statement to the House of Commons yesterday,—which must have been awaited with keen and even critical interest,—cannot but have the effect, not only of strengthening his personal position, but of reassuring the national mind. It was a comprehensive survey of the whole situation, characterized by all the vivid directness of expression that has come to be associated with its author. It put all the facts of the case from the point of view of England both as a nation and as a belligerent, and on the whole the case was presented with a completeness and sobriety worthy of the occasion.

Mr. Lloyd George had naturally to say a great deal about peace,—and about the latest peace overtures of Germany. The latter, of course, were not flung upon the world at this particular time accidentally. The Huns specialise in what they conceive to be the dramatic moment for such outbursts, be the theme peace or war. It was doubtless felt by the General Staff that, apart from the kudos of the Roumanian victory, it would be an appropriate and even effective moment to hoist the peace kite when Great Britain had just formed her War Ministry *par excellence*. Would the new Prime Minister, the avowed champion of the war, be disconcerted by the moral implications of the peace offer? They have got their answer now, and it is not Mr. Lloyd George who feels disgruntled. He reiterated once again the nation's position and attitude in respect of peace in terms of becoming solemnity and definiteness. There was, in the nature of things there could be, nothing new in this part of the Premier's exposition. But it constituted an expression of national sentiment on the question at once profound in its perception and extraordinarily accurate in its portrayal. The statement, too, must go far to resolve all such doubts and misgivings as inevitably arise in the course of a deadly and long-drawn-out struggle. What is the issue that has to be faced at this stage? "Any man or set of men," said Mr. Lloyd George, "who wantonly or without sufficient cause prolonged a terrible conflict like this would have on his soul a crime that oceans could not cleanse. On the other hand, it is equally true that any man or set of men, who, from the sense of weariness or despair, abandoned the struggle without achieving the highest purpose for which we entered upon it, would be guilty of the costliest act of poltroonery ever perpetrated by any statesman."

So much for the principle by which England must and does stand. The Prime Minister followed it up by a scathing exposure of the hollowness of the alleged German longing for peace. The contemptible cynicism behind their pretensions on behalf of suffering humanity was laid bare with merciless skill and force. Much has been said, much was intended to be said, about the German Chancellor's "invitation." "What are the proposals?", asked Mr. Lloyd George and continued: "There are none. To enter into a Conference on the invitation of Germany proclaiming herself victorious, without any knowledge of the proposals she proposes to make, is to put our heads into a noose with the rope-ends in Germany's hands." That was not the kind of pourparlers that England could enter into or tolerate for a moment. It was a bare-faced resort to the device, old as the hills, of gaining time, and if only the Prussians were less infatuated they might have foreseen that such clumsy tactics were doomed to failure. As Mr. Lloyd George reminded the House, both France and England, entitled in a pre-eminent measure to pronounce upon the matter, had individually and separately rejected the "offer" with the contempt which it deserved. And England endorsed their decision and applauded their resolve. Every sane individual wanted peace,—but only such peace as was worthy of the unprecedented and unquestioning sacrifices that had been lavished on the altar of freedom and fair-dealing among nations. And unlike the German Chancellor, Mr. Lloyd George left no one in any doubt of his meaning. England will be ready and willing when Germany is prepared to accede to the only terms on which it is possible for peace to be obtained and maintained in Europe:

> "It is important that there should be no mistake in the matter of life and death to millions, and therefore I will repeat them again, namely, complete restitution, full reparation and effective guarantees."

Even German sophistry can no longer avail to disguise the issues. The German nation must know now what their Prussian taskmasters have known all along, that, as the Americans say, they are up against a stiff proposition. The determination of the Allies to continue the struggle to its only possible, only logical, termination could not have been more admirably or more unmistakably indicated than in the account which Mr. Lloyd George gave of his scheme of drastic reorganisation of the entire resources of the nation for the purposes of this war. He contemplates, and he has set out to achieve, the maximum degree of efficiency and co-ordination in the national endeavour. We are confident that the country, indeed, the Empire, will respond to the call with renewed enthusiasm and unabated confidence. The barbarian must be beaten back as an essential preliminary to the revival of civilization. The gospel of force has had its day.

THE BULWARK OF ALLIED POWER.

Amidst the alarums and excursions of the war and alternate disappointments and triumphs, there persists the greatest fact of pre-war history and that is the invincible might of the British Navy. Man-power and munitions are important factors; but *the* bulwark of Allied Power, transcending in importance all factors in combination, is the British Navy. The influence of sea-power over commercial expansion and the acquisition and consolidation of overseas dominion has been the theme of much fruitful discussion, but it remained for the present world-war to bring out in sharp contrast the wide sweep of that influence in determining the conditions of great military campaigns. Even the impudence of the Hun will not let him call up in imagination the possibility of the defeat of the British Navy. Indeed, the bare possibility of the German Fleet daring to leave its safe anchorage and challenge the might of the Grand Fleet has never recently entered into enemy calculations. That, by itself, settles the fate of the enemy, however long the war might last and whatever might be the temporary fortunes of the campaigns on land.

The so-called submarine menace is but a side issue, annoying no doubt even in the comparative insignificance of the losses it has entailed but more so in the wanton outrage of the decencies of war. There is no need to take this submarine menace seriously. It was a factor which doubtless played an important part in the enemy's pre-war calculations, which proportionately found us unprepared. As a matter of fact, the submarine danger has been considerably neutralised in the actual zone of sea-fight, and minimised elsewhere. But it still exists and can be as nasty as it can dare be on the high-ways and by-ways. The resources of British seamanship are not unequal to the danger, and it will not be long before measures are devised completely to restore the freedom of the seas to the greatest sea-power in the world. One of these measures, which Lord Beresford urged in the House of Lords in mail week, was the arming of merchantmen so as not only to shoot from the stern but from all directions. The submarine is a very vulnerable vessel and one shot is sufficient to send her to the bottom. It is the experience of the mercantile marine that the submarine never hesitates to attack in the case of unarmed merchantmen. A vigorous policy in the direction urged by Lord Beresford will doubtless now be initiated. The need is great. All the talk about the enemy submarine "blockade" may be dismissed, for the losses inflicted on Allied and neutral trade have been insignificant. As Lord Lytton told the House of Lords, the submarine campaign has practically failed, for while it existed, the Allies have carried over the seas for military purposes seven million persons, and as many tons of supplies and ammunition, and over one and a quarter million horses. But it would be foolish to lose sight of the possibility of the development of enemy power in respect of greater range, armament and speed, for that is the only resource left to them and therefore no measures can be left untried in the endeavour to cope with the danger. Of course, there is the heavy account the enemy has piled up against himself for future settlement; and meanwhile it is perfectly open to the Allies to adopt a policy of reprisals, by way of seizure of enemy property for the value of the ships sunk or seizure of corresponding German tonnage. It is not necessary to indicate other ways of settling our account with the enemy when the proper time comes.

One phase of Allied sea-power upon which we can reflect with the utmost pride is pointed out by a writer in the "Contemporary Review," and that is that, as from time out of mind, the greatest sea-power in the world is associated with the preservation of freedom against the militarism of inland peoples. "The new fact of our epoch," says the writer, "is the matchless strategic poitsion of Great Britain and the genius of English seamanship. It is this which prevented Madrid in the sixteenth century, Paris in the seventeenth and eighteenth, and is preventing Berlin in the twentieth century from becoming masters of a European State. For to-day, even without annexations, the Prussian Army could be the diplomatic masters of Europe if the British Fleet had been driven from the seas." If Europe has not lapsed, and will not lapse, into a despotic State dominated by one too great military power, it is due to the British Navy. If freedom has been extended and if local independence has not been depressed, it is equally to the British Navy. This is so not only for all British subjects overseas, but for all nationalities.

Notes of the Day.

The Final Wriggle.

Here is the final hysterical wriggle of the "Advocate of India":—

> The condition of Bengal is made plain. Evil workers are busy in Bombay and the public is told that the new Governor, who is shortly to take office in Bengal, is a man delighting in atrocious acts. It is full time this fact claimed the full attention of the proper authorities.

This is the characteristic despairing shriek of our evening contemporary when it has been badly mauled in a controversy. It reminds us of the female members of a famous family in fiction, who, whenever they found themselves getting worsted in argument with the masculine section, began to scream for "Pa" to "come and make the boys be quiet!" A similar note is struck by an anonymous correspondent of our contemporary, who, under the heading of "Advice to Government," quotes the description of the suppression of the guinea pig from the account of the trial in "Alice In Wonderland." It is described as a quotation from "our law book,"—just the sort of law book that we suspected this journal would consult. The suppression of the guinea pig was no doubt effective enough, but it is also interesting to remember what afterwards happened to the ushers who suppressed it and indeed to the whole court. We should advise our friends in Dalal Street now to turn their attention to a little real book-learning in order to save themselves from such quaint blunders in future as that of associating Haeckel with "war-mad Teutons" who believe in war as the "sharp medicine of God," or from attributing to Voltaire the well-known and utterly un-Voltairian saying of Napoleon, that "if there was no God it would be necessary to invent one." A little learning is no doubt dangerous but none at all is pitiful.

A Surprising Suggestion.

At an earlier juncture in the war when the Directors of the P. & O. Company proposed to increase passenger rates on the plea of the effect on the Company's business created by the war, we protested strongly against such a step, in view of the fact that the Company had declared a very substantial dividend, the heavily increased freight rates it was earning and the profitable terms on which its vessels were being utilised by the Government. It is astonishing to find the Chairman of the Company once again holding out a prospect of increased passenger fares considering that the shareholders of the Company have just been paid the handsome dividend of eighteen per cent. and that it is continuing to make handsome profits out of the war. Thus, far from there being any circumstances to justify the Directors in imposing an increase, there is every reason why they should not, not the least of which is that the passengers are less able to bear such an imposition than the shareholders to forego it. We are glad to see that "The Pioneer" on this occasion condemns in unmeasured terms what it rightly describes as a surprising suggestion. The Allahabad journal also very appropriately calls attention to the disparity between the fares between London and Bombay and those for Australia. Thus, while the distance between London and Bombay is 6,284 miles, the first-class fare is £60, while a passenger to or from Australia can go twice the distance first-class for only £88. In the second-class fares the discrepancy is even greater, the figures being £44 and £52 respectively. This is accounted for, of course, by the keener competition on the Australian route.

Lord Chelmsford.

In the interview which Lord Chelmsford gave to the American correspondent, the "Manchester Guardian" finds material "to guage more definitely than we have yet done the temperament and ideals of the new Viceroy of India" and considers it "a heartening thing to find that he is in direct succession of Minto and Hardinge." Lord Chelmsford has recognised that common sacrifice in the war has legitimately "quickened the pace" of Indian political and economic aspirations and he has said that he will make it his endeavour to secure "practical recognition" for them. Spoken at this time these words, the "Manchester Guardian" observes, are more than a generalisation. The journal proceeds to point out that "it is common knowledge that the Minto-Morley ideal, which aimed, among other things, at as great an advance in Indian representation on the Legislative Councils as is compatible with security of government, has, in fact, fallen far short of realisation. The representatives of the people are almost as little associated with government as they were before the war." Referring to the proposals submitted by the nineteen elected members of the Viceroy's Council and to the belief that some at least of these proposals had the approval of Lord Hardinge and were submitted to the British Government by him, the "Manchester Guardian" concludes:

> It is an important and a hopeful fact that Lord Chelmsford should have made it clear that they will not meet at his hands with any less sympathetic treatment

Let us hope that the "Guardian" is correct in its view and that the sympathy will materialise into the required action.

CAPTAIN BLAIKIE.

GERMAN ASSURANCE OF SAFETY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Received 8 a.m., Dec. 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that Germany had given assurance that Captain Blaikie would not share the fate of Captain Fryatt. The German Admiralty considered that the Caledonia was an armed cruiser and that Captain Blaikie was only doing his duty in attempting to ram the submarine.

Official and Personal.

The Viceregal party after visiting Prome, arrived at Rangoon yesterday.

Lord Willingdon held a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund at the Secretariat yesterday.

Their Excellencies opeend the Wilson College Gymkhana Pavilion at 5-30 p.m.

Her Excellency visited the Lady Hardinge War Hospital.

Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Baker have arrived, and Major and Mrs. Dalzell Hunter have left Government House.

The following were present at a Farewell Dinner to Mr. Beale in the State Bungalow last evening:—H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, H. H. the Raj Rana Bahadur of Jhalawar, the Hon. Sir John Heaton and Lady Heaton, Mr. H. F. Beale, Mrs. Lumsden, Mr. L. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. R. J. Kent and Mrs. Kent, Mr. F. St. John Gebbie, Mr. M. B. Tyabji and Mrs. Tyabji, Mr. G. D. Madgaokar and Mrs. Madgaokar, the Revd. J. D. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Dickson and Mr. Dickson, Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, Mr. Aliakbar, Mr. J. R. Martin and Mrs. Martin, Mr. L. Graham, Paymaster T. A. Woolf, Lieut. E. W. Danson and Mrs. Danson, Lieut.-Colonel Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Mrs. Stevenson, Captain F. M. Matthews and Mrs. Matthews, Dr. Dexter Davison and Mrs. Davison, Mr. H. F. Bush and Mrs. Bush, Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Mr. J. H. Skelton, Dr. Edgar Faulkner, Mr. Aga Coochick Shah, A.-D.-C. to H. H. the Raj Rana Bahadur of Jhalawar, Miss Ferguson, Miss H. F. Petit. The House Party comprised, Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Bruce-Kingsmill, Miss Bruce-Kingsmill, and Miss Isabel Bruce-Kingsmill, Lieut.-Colonel Godfrey P. Collins, Mr. E. L. Lutyens, Mr. Herbert Baker, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Miss Phyllis Egerton, Their Excellencies and Staff.

The Government of Bombay have issued a Resolution acknowledging the services of Mr. H. F. Beale, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P. W. D., who is proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement from the service.

Sir George Barnes, member in charge of the Commerce and Industry Department, leaves Delhi on tour on the 30th instant. His dates thereafter are, Calcutta 31st December to 6th January, Madras 8th to 10th January, Calcutta 12th to 19th January returning to Delhi on the 21st January.

It is understood that Sir Viswesaraya's visit to Bombay and Calcutta is in connection with the undertakings of the iron-ore industry in the State, about which Mr. C. P. Perrin, who is connected with Tata's iron enterprise, has made investigations and submitted a report to the Mysore Government.

Mr. J. E. Dallas, Deputy Chairman of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. s.s. Nagoya on a visit of inspection.

KEROSINE TIN BURSTS INTO FLAMES

SIX LIVES LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 20.

In the absence of the males the ladies of a Hindu household opened a tin of kerosine oil by placing a piece of live coal at one of the corners of the tin with the result that the oil burst into flames and four ladies and two girls were burnt to death. The house caught fire but the fire brigade soon extinguished the flames.

FIXED PRICE FOR WHEAT FOR 1916-17

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Received 8 a.m., Dec. 20.

Mr. Winfrey, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, announced that the Government intended to guarantee a fixed price for wheat for the season 1916-1917.

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR TO U. S.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Recd. 10-45 p.m., Dec 20.

Reuter learns that safe conduct was given to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador Tarnowski at the request of the United States which accepted responsibility.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Recd. 10-45 p.m. Dec. 20.

A British communiqué says enemy artillery was particularly active last night in the neighbourhood of Eaucourt L'Abbaye. To-day we carried out successful bombardment of the lines east of Fauquissart.

SIR MAX AITKEN'S PEERAGE.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

Sir Max Aitken received his peerage for the powerful support of more efficient war control and admirable assistance to Mr. Bonar Law in overseas matters. It is understood that he was offered a seat in the Cabinet but refused. He is identified with transport lumber work and newspapers and nearly bought the "Standard." He is regarded as a certain Minister of the future.

PREMIER ON ALLIES' PEACE TERMS.

"COMPLETE RESTITUTION: FULL REPARATION: EFFECTUAL GUARANTEES."

DRASTIC PROPOSALS FOR MOBILISING WHOLE NATION.

NEW ULTIMATUM TO GREECE.

DRAFT SETTLED.

PRESENTATION IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Received 8 a.m., Dec. 20.

Reuter learns that the draft of the new ultimatum to Greece has been settled and its presentation is imminent.

CONSTANTINE'S FRIENDLY PROMISES NOT SUFFICIENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 20.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Paris and London papers comment sceptically on King Constantine's assurances of friendship. The "Westminster Gazette" says that friendly promises will no longer suffice. The blockade can only be raised when it is beyond the power of Greece to hinder the movements of Allied armies.

THE VERDUN VICTORY.

GERMANS LOSE AN ARMY CORPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 19.

Recd. 10-45 p.m., Dec 20.

A semi-official statement says that the Germans lost an army corps in the Meuse fighting.

Lieut. Beauchamp the aviator, who bombed Essen and Munich has been killed in an air fight.

OPERATIONS ROUND VERDUN.

TWO ENEMY AROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Received 8 a.m., Dec. 20.

A French communiqué says the enemy bombarded the region of Louvemont and Chambrettes.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down at Verdun. Our air squadrons heavily bombed the railway stations at Dun-sur-Meuse and Montmedy, and the bivouacs at Azannes.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Recd. 10-45 p.m., Dec 20.

A Berlin communique admits that the French have recaptured the Chambrettes farm.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 20.

Rec. 10-45 p.m., Dec. 20.

Last night's communiqué says there was lively reciprocal artillery fire on the right of the Meuse, particularly in the regions of Bezonvaux, Bois de Caurieres and Chambrette. There was no infantry work but there was intermittent artillery fire elsewhere.

LESSON OF VERDUN VICTORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

'London 18th Dec.—One of the British correspondents with the French armies states that the Germans before Verdun were beaten men from the start, and after the battle had not a kink left in them or they would not have allowed General Mangin's patrols sent in front of the occupied ground to destroy any guns left behind, to accomplish their purpose. A nation whose soldiers allow themselves to be captured in such numbers is not in a position to talk of terms of peace unless it is prepared to sue for them on its knees.

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

Mr. Lloyd George in his first speech as Premier, on Tuesday, referring to the German offer of peace, said that the war would end when the Allies would attain the object for which they accepted this war. The only terms on which it was possible for peace to be obtained and maintained, were, complete restitution, full reparation and effective guarantees.

The Premier then referred to the war situation and expounded his schemes for universal national service, nationalisation of shipping, and for stopping of unfair private profiteering.

Reuter learns that the draft of a new ultimatum to Greece has been settled and its presentation is imminent.

Germany has given assurance that Captain Blaikie of the Caledonia, would not share the fate of Captain Fryatt.

ONE CONDITION OF PEACE.

NO MORE PRUSSIAN SWASHBUCKLING.

MR. GEORGE'S REPLY TO GERMAN OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Recd. at 11-20 a.m. Dec. 20.

Addressing the House of Commons this evening Mr. Lloyd George said he appeared before the House with the most terrible responsibility that could fall on the shoulders of any living man, as the chief adviser of the Crown in the most gigantic war in which the country had ever been engaged, a war upon the events of which its destiny depended.

"It is the greatest war ever waged and its burdens are the heaviest ever cast upon this or any other country, while the issues are the gravest ever attached to any conflict in which humanity has been involved. The responsibilities of the new Government have been suddenly accentuated by the declaration of the German Chancellor and a statement made by the latter in the Reichstag has been followed by a Note presented to us by the United States without comment. An answer will be given by the Government in full accord with our brave Allies. Naturally, there has been exchange of views, not upon the Note, because it has only recently arrived, but upon the speech which propelled it, and inasmuch as the Note itself is practically only a reproduction, or certainly a paraphrase, of that speech. The subject matter of the Note itself has been discussed formally.

"WAR WILL END WHEN OUR OBJECT IS ATTAINED."

I am very glad to be able to state that we have each, separately and independently arrived at identical conclusions. I am very glad that the first answer was given by France and Russia for they have unquestionably the right to give the first answer to such an invitation. The enemy is still on their soil, and their sacrifices have been greater. That answer has already been published, and, on behalf of the Government, I give clear and definite support to it. Any man or set of men who wantonly or without sufficient cause prolonged a terrible conflict like this would have on his soul a crime that oceans could not cleanse. On the other hand, it is equally true that any man or set of men, who, from the sense of weariness or despair, abandoned the struggle without achieving the highest purpose for which we entered upon it, would be guilty of the costliest act of poltroonery ever perpetrated by any statesman. I should like to quote the very well-known words of Abraham Lincoln under similar conditions. He said, 'We accepted this war for an object, and a world object, and the war will end when that object is attained. Under God I hope it will never end until that time.'

Mr. Lloyd George continued:—"Are we likely to achieve that object by accepting the German Chancellor's invitation? What are the proposals? There are none. To enter into a conference on the invitation of Germany proclaiming herself victorious, without any knowledge of the proposals she proposes to make, is to put our heads into a noose with the rope-ends in Germany's hands. This country is not altogether without experience in these matters.

BITTER EXPERIENCE OF THE PAST.

This is not the first time that we have fought a great military despotism overshadowing Europe, and it will not be the first time we have helped to overthrow military despotism. We can recall one of the greatest of these despots. When he had a purpose to serve in working his nefarious schemes his favourite device was to appear in the guise of the Angel of Peace. He usually appeared under those conditions when he wished for the time to assimilate his conquests, or to reorganise his forces for fresh conquests, or secondly, when his subjects showed symptoms of fatigue and war weariness. The appeal was always made in the name of humanity. He demanded an end to bloodshed at which he professed himself to be horrified, but for which he himself was mainly responsible. Our ancestors were taken in once and bitterly they and Europe rued it. The time was devoted to reorganising his forces for a deadlier attack than ever upon the liberties of Europe. Examples of that kind cause us to regard this Note with considerable measure of reminiscent disquietude.

WHAT SHOULD BE THE TERMS OF PEACE.

"We feel we ought to know, before we can give a favourable consideration to such an invitation, that Germany is prepared to accede to the only terms on which it is possible for peace to be obtained and maintained in Europe. These terms have been repeatedly stated by all the leading statesmen of the Allies, and Mr Asquith has also stated them repeatedly. It is important that there should be no mistake in the matter of life and death to millions, and therefore I will repeat them again, namely, complete restitution, full reparation and effectual guarantees.

Did the German Chancellor use a single phrase indicating that he was prepared to accept such a peace? The very substance and style of his speech constitute a denial of peace on the only terms on which peace is possible. He is not even conscious now that Germany has committed any offence against the rights of free nations. Listen to this from the Note:

"Not for an instant have the Central Powers swerved from the conviction that the respect of the rights of other nations is not in any degree incompatible with their own rights and legitimate interests."

GERMAN RESPECT FOR RIGHTS OF OTHER NATIONS?

When did they discover that? Where was the respect for the rights of other nations in Belgium and Serbia? That was self-defence I suppose, menaced by the overwhelming armies of Belgium. (Laughter). I suppose the Germans had been intimidated into invading Belgium, burning the Belgian cities and villages, massacring thousands of its inhabitants, old and young, and carrying the survivors into bondage. They were carrying them into slavery at the moment when this Note was being written about the unswerving conviction as to the respect of the rights of other nations. Are these outrages the legitimate interest of Germany? We must know that it is not the moment for peace if excuses of this kind for palpable crimes can be put forward two and a half years after the exposure by the grim facts of the guarantee. Is there, I ask in all solemnity, any guarantee that similar subterfuges will not be used in future to overthrow any treaty of peace you may enter into with Prussian militarism? This Note and the speech prove that not yet have they learned the very alphabet of respect for rights of others. (Cheers.)

PEACE IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT REPARATION.

Without reparation peace is impossible. (Cheers). Are all these outrages against humanity on land and sea to be liquidated by a few pious phrases about humanity? Is there to be no reckoning for them? Are we to grasp the hand which perpetrated these atrocities in friendship without any reparation being tendered or given? Germany leaves us to the exact damages for all the violence which has been committed after the war. We have already begun. It has cost us much, and we must exact it now, so as not to leave such a grim inheritance to our children. Much as we all long for peace and deeply as we are horrified with the war, this Note and the speech which heralded it do not afford us much encouragement and hope for an honourable and lasting peace. What hope is given in that speech that the whole root and cause of this great bitterness, the arrogant spirit of Prussian military caste, will not be as dominant as ever if we patch up a peace now?" (Cheers.)

WILL OUR GREAT SACRIFICES BE IN VAIN?

After pointing out that the speech in which the peace proposals were suggested resounded to the boast of Prussian military triumphs, Mr. Lloyd George declared—"We must keep a steadfast eye upon the purpose for which we entered the war, otherwise the great sacrifices we have been making will have been in vain. The German Note states that was for the defence of their existence and freedom for national development that the Central Powers were constrained to take up arms. Such phrases defeat even those who pen them. They are intended to delude the German nation into supporting the designs of the Prussian military caste. Whoever wished to put an end to Germany's national existence or freedom for national development? We welcomed their development so long as it was on the paths of peace.

UNPLEASANT AND DISTURBING NEIGHBOUR IN EUROPE.

The Allies entered this war to defend Europe against the aggression of Prussian military domination, and having begun it they must insist that the only end is the most complete and effective guarantee against the possibility of that caste ever again disturbing the peace of Europe. (Cheers) Prussia, since she got into the hands of that caste, has been a bad neighbour, arrogant threatening, bullying, shifting boundaries at her own will and taking one fair field after another from her weaker neighbours. With her belt ostentatiously full of weapons of offence and ready at a moment's notice to use them, she has always been an unpleasant and disturbing neighbour in Europe. (Hear, hear). It is difficult for those living thousands of miles away to understand what it has meant to those who have lived

(Continued on P. 8., Col. 2.)

UNIVERSAL NATIONAL SERVICE.

CREATION OF INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

EQUAL SACRIFICES FOR CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Recd. 7 p.m., Dec. 20.

Addressing the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George at the outset referred to the German peace offer and then reviewing the situation, said:—

"Let us for a moment look at the worst. The Roumanian blunder was unfortunate but at the worst it prolongs the war, it does not alter the fundamental facts of the war. I cannot help hoping that it may even have salutary effects in calling the attention of the Allies to the obvious defects in their organisation. Not merely in the organisation of each other but in the organisation of whole. If it does that and braces them to fresh effort it may prove, bad as it is, a blessing. That is the worst. It has been a real setback. It is therefore the one cloud—well, it is the darkest cloud,—and it appeared on a clearing horizon. We are doing our best to make it impossible that that disaster should lead to worse. That is why we have taken in the last few days this very strong action in Greece. We mean to take no risks there and we have decided to take definite decisive action, and I think, it has succeeded. We have decided to recognise the agents of that great Greek statesman, Venezelos. (Cheers.)

THE NEW ARMY.

I shoul like to say one word about the lessons of fighting on the western front, about the significance of the whole of that great struggle, one of the greatest ever waged in the history of the world. It is full of encouragement and hope. Just look at it. An absolutely new army, the old had done its duty and spent itself in the achievement of that great task. This a new army, but a year ago it was ore in the earth of Britain, yea and of Ireland. It became iron (cheers). It has passed through fiery furnace and the enemy knows it is now fine steel (cheers). This new army, new men, new officers and generals, new too to this kind of work, have faced the greatest army in world, best equipped and best trained and have beaten them, beaten them. (Loud cheers) Battle after battle, day after day, week after week, in the strongest entrenchments ever devised by human skill, they have drawn them out by valour which is incredible. That is something which gives us hope, which fills you all with pride in the nation to whict they belong. It is a fact, and it is a fact full of significance for us and for the foe (cheers). The enemy has seen that army grow under his very eyes. They are becoming veterans and therefore, raising our confidence upon these facts, I am as convinced, as I ever was, of the ultimate victory, if the nation proves as steady, as valorous, as ready to sacrifice and learn and endure as that great army on the Somme." (Loud cheers).

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The Premier proceeded to refer to the new Government, remarking that he was anxious in doing so to avoid all issues that excited the irritation of controversy or disunion. It must not be assumed that he accepted as complete, the accounts which had been given of the way in which the Government was formed. He was convinced that controversies of the past would not help in regard to the future and therefore, so far as he was concerned, he placed them on one side. He proceeded to speak of the unusual character and composition of the Government as an executive body. The House had realised that there had been separation between the functions of the Premier and the Leader of the House. That was because these two offices were more than one man could undertake.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

There were three characteristics in which the present Administration might be said to have departed perhaps from the precedent. First there was concentration of the executive in very few hands. Second, there was choosing of men of administrative and business capacity rather than men of parliamentary experience, where they were unable to obtain both, for the headship of a great department. The third was, a franker and fuller recognition of the partnership of Labour in the Government. No Government of this country had ever contained such a large representation of labour. They realised that it was impossible to conduct the war without getting the complete and unqualified support of Labour and also they were anxious to obtain the assistance and counsel of Labour for the purpose of the conduct of the war.

Previous administrations had been peace structures, organised for a different purpose and different conditions. A craft suitable for a river or canal was not exactly the kind of vessel suitable for the high seas. He was not here referring to the last cabinet but to the old system of cabinets where the heads of every department were represented inside the cabinet. He was convinced that tht new form of government was the best for the war where quick decision was necessary above everything.

TARDINESS OF DECISION AND ACTION.

He declared that the Allies had suffered disaster after disaster through tardiness of decision and action. "You cannot run a war with a Sanhedrin. That is the meaning of a cabinet of five and one of its members doing sentry duty outside." It had been suggested that there was the danger of lack of co-ordination, but, he pointed out, that it was old practice to have the heads of department outside the cabinet and whenever anything concerned a particular department, the head of that department could attend the executive committee to discuss the problems requiring solution.

Mr. Lloyd George thought this very effective practice was much better, especially in time of war than keeping men away from their departments discussing things which did not directly concern them. He emphasised that henceforth there would be no distinction between the old War Committee and the War Cabinet. There was not slightest attempt to derogate in any particular form the complete control of Parliament, which must always remain supreme. He stated that the Government was investigating the French system by which ministers had to appear before parliamentary committees where questions could be asked them, and they could give an account which they would not care to give in public, and it was possible that they might refer the matter to Parliament for settlement.

Coming to the work of the Government, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the Ministry of Labour and said he hoped that this Department would not confine itself merely to settling disputes. He hoped it would become in a real sense a ministry with the well-being of Labour in its charge. He also hoped that the department would take a leading part in assisting in the mobilisation of Labour for the purposes of war.

NATIONALISATION OF SHIPPING.

With regard to shipping, he emphasised that it was never so vital to the life of the nation as at present, and the Government felt the time had come to take more complete control of all ships of Britain and place them in practically the same position as the railways, so that during the war, shipping would be nationalised in the real sense of the term. Prodigious profits, which were made out of freights, contributed largely to the high cost of commodities and made it difficult for the Government to induce organised labour to give up its privileges.

Undue and extravagant profits from shipping were intolerable in war time. Sir Joseph Maclay was conferring with the Admiralty and with the Shipping Control Committee, and Mr. Lloyd George hoped soon to be able to inform the House of the plans he recommended, not only for more effective utilisation of ships already on register but also for speedy construction of more ships to replace wastage. As regarded coal mines the Government felt it ought to assume more direct control over the whole industry.

FOOD PROBLEM.

The food problem was undoubtedly serious and would be grave unless not merely the Government, but the nation was prepared to battle with it courageously and without loss of time. He pointed out that the available harvest of the world has failed us. The surplus available for export from Canada and the United States had diminished to a disastrous extent. Argentine promised badly, that of Russia was not available, while Australia meant almost prohibitive transport. Our own harvest was a poor one and he did not believe that more than three-eighths of usual sowing had taken place. It was true that to a certain extent you could make up by Spring sowing but that never produced anything comporable to Winter sowing. The submarine menace in this respect was not the most important to consider. In these circumstances the late Government decided to appoint a Food Controller, and the latter was assisted by the ablest experts in the House. At the head of the Board of Agriculture they had a man who was singularly gifted and who had as thorough knowledge of the principles and practices

(Continued on P. 8., Col. 3.)

LONDON LETTER

LATE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

A MAN OF MANY SORROWS.

PROBLEM OF COLOURED LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

GOVERNMENT FOOD CONTROL.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

There was no prediction more frequently made in the years before the war than this: that the death of the Emperor Francis Joseph would involve the break-up of what people were apt to call the ramshackle empire of Austria. That prophecy appears to have gone the way of countless others during the past 28 months. At any rate, the obituary notices of the old Emperor do not lay any stress upon it. On the contrary, the newspapers assume that the young Emperor Charles Francis will be permitted to enter upon his reign without any particular difficulty. The internal troubles of Austria are there plainly enough, and it is unlikely that the war will end without the making of territorial and governmental changes; but the general assumption is that Charles Francis succeeds without disturbance, and that Austria goes on as before,—the great, inchoate, perpetually beaten Power, which, however, no forces seem able to destroy.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The death of Francis Joseph will be ancient news in India by the time this reaches you and there is, accordingly, no necessity for me to say anything, of the life which spans the long period between the revolutions of 1830 and 1848 and the infinitely wider overturn of the present war. Francis Joseph was not a great monarch, or an attractive personality; but he was always there. He was an institution; the oldest living ruler, a tragic and ruinous survival of the mediaeval world and of a theory of kingship with which (before 1914) everybody outside Central Europe had supposed to be outworn. The common thing to say about him, in pity, was that he was a man of many sorrows; and I recall the day, in July 1914, when the House of Lords listened to two official speeches of condolence with the old man upon the murder of the Archduke and his wife at Sarajevo. There was Lord Crewe and there was Lord Landsdowne, from the opposite sides of the woolsack, uttering conventional phrases about the royal house of Hapsburg, and doing it with extraordinary deliberation and frigidity. To-day "The Times" remarks that the fact of Francis Joseph's dying an enemy of England frees us from any conventional obligation to gloss impalatable truths. But I do not notice any inclination to be vindictive against the old man, or even hard upon him; although the allied peoples are not likely to overlook the basic fact that it was the ultimatum of his Government which made the war inevitable. I quote from "The Times" leader a passage which sums up the Emperor's antediluvian creed:—

A Hapsburg to the backbone, he never swerved from the conception of his great office that is traditional in his ancient House. He firmly believed that Hapsburg inherit the Monarchy by Divine ordinance, and that he the chief of the Hapsburgs, bore rule by Divine appointment. From these beliefs he drew his unflinching constancy in national disasters, in cruel humiliations in the many dreadful tragedies of his home. They checked the large ambitions prompted in him by history and by circumstance and not uncongenial to his temper. They entered into his acceptance of the irrevocable; into the inflexible firmness with which he asserted his vital prerogatives; into the boldness that sanctioned the most formidable innovations; into the apparently cynical calm that acquiesced in successive policies. Whether he toasted united Italy in the Royal palace that had been his own, or fought or worsted Magyar attacks on the unity of "his" army, or gave Austria universal suffrage; whether he was absolute Emperor or constitutional Monarch,—they were the immutable principles that guided him. At their bidding he sacrificed his ease and all that makes life pleasant to the regular and exact accomplishment of his laborious duties.

THE WEEK IN ENGLAND.

Apart from the varying fortunes of the war,—the capture by the enemy of Craiova balancing the Allies' capture of Monastir,—the week has brought a large number of important topics to the fore: among them, the later news of the deportation of the Belgian male population; the further measures for the regulation of food supplies in this country; the continued discussions on the great subject of soldier's pensions; the startling, news, now confirmed in detail, that large bodies of Africans are to be drafted, not only into France, but into England, to make up the shortage of white labour. There has been also more discussion as to the necessity, or advisability of a complete system of industrial conscription,—which is as certain as anything if the war is prolonged beyond the winter; and we may take it that the Prime Minister's announcement that there is no present intention to hold another secret sitting of Parliament is conditional mainly upon the advance of this momentous question.

AFRICAN LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

It may be that when the time comes for the results of the war to be reckoned up, we shall come to the conclusion that no single consequence is of greater import than the calling in by Europe of the coloured peoples, to repair the devastation brought among themselves by the dominating Powers of the West. The problem, as it confronts us to-day, arose first, it will be remembered, in France. So long ago as the Franco-Prussian war the French Government employed Moorish troops from its North African dependencies upon the soil of France. Since

(Continued on page 8.)

MESOPOTAMIAN OFFENSIVE.

ADVANCE OF SEVEN MILES.

"EYE-WITNESS'S" ACCOUNT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 20.

The following telegram dated the 18th December, has been received from "Eye-witness," Mesopotamia:

ON THE BANKS OF THE SHATT-AL-HAI NEAR KUT.

We advanced on the night of 13th to the Shatt-al-Hai, cavalry crossing at Basrugiyeh and infantry further upstream at three fords in the neighbourhood of Atab. A night march across a perfectly flat country with no landmarks was carried out smoothly without a hitch. The infantry and cavalry reached the objective at exact time. The infantry crossed at 5-45 and the cavalry at dawn on the morning of the 14th. Within an hour our Pioneers were building up ramps. Two pontoon bridges were thrown across and enemy outposts were brushed away. The Hai is a hidden river bordered by low scrub. It is nearly stagnant now and in places dry. Fords are numerous but treacherous and one or two transport carts were caught in quicksands. The water was only six inches deep where we crossed.

The cavalry after crosing swept the west bank clear of the enemy as far as h.. Haji Pahan on the Shatt-al-Hai within two miles of the Tigris. Turks held this position until the cavalry were within 200 yards, but were driven out of their trenches. The infantry on the east bank were thus protected from an enfilade fire and they advanced and consolidated the ground gained.

The main body of the cavalry then rushed on to Shumrana Bridge on the Tigris six miles upstream of Kut. The advanced patrols reached a point within 300 yards of the bridge. Our casualties during the day, were inconsiderable.

On the night between the 14th and 15th our aeroplanes flew over Kut by moonlight and dropped bombs on the enemy's bridge as it was being towed upstream in sections. Pontons were cast adrift and shattered and during the next day the Turks were unable to transfer troops across the river except by ferrying. Throughout the operations, our flying corps have put in excellent work in reconnaissance and gun marking and have engaged and driven back hostile aeroplanes. One of our machines was brought down by a bullet which broke a strut and it descended between out cavalry and the Shamran bridgehead and was shelled by the guns it had just been observing. The aviators escaped unhurt and the machine was brought in without injury to the engine.

On the 15th we advanced up the Shatt-al-Hai and to within three or four miles of the Tigris, south-east of Kut, and now occupy a line astride the Hai. This objective has been gained very cheaply, a large proportion of casualties being only slightly wounded.

On the 16th we pushed forward our outposts. Two thousand yards west of the Hai in the morning a considerable force of Turkish irregulars was observed advancing on this bank from a south-westerly direction. One body of them came upon the hidden trenches and were scattered by machine-gun fire. The force retired when they saw our infantry advancing.

The situation on the left bank of the Tigris remains unchanged. On the morning of 14th, while a colun was advancing to the Shatt-al-Hai our artillery heavily bombarded the Turkish trenches at Sannaiyat. The bulk of the Turkish troops are on the left bank of the river. The troops are in good rits to be on the move again after a long summer and autumn halt. Our advance over the Hai has carried us seven miles beyond the farthest outpost we held at Iman Ali Hansur and we are now able to observe Kut from the west and watch the people gazing at us from their roofs.

The town is seen from our camp at less than three miles. The distance has a compact and solid appearance like a bluff rock in the sea. The white houses against the dark background of palms resemble scarred chalk cliffs and the one tall minaret standing out like a lighthouse completes the illusion. We could reduce the place to a heap of mud bricks if we liked. The weather has been most favourable for operations. The sun is strong at midday, the nights are keen with a slight hoar frost. The heavy rain which fell all day on the 7th though impeding movements at the time, has proved most opportune, a welcome interval between mud and dust. The ground is dry and hard thus fficiliatating the work of transport.

GERMAN LOSSES ON THE SOMME.

UNOFFICALLY RSTIMATED AT 690,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Received 8 a.m., Dec. 20.

It is stated that an independent estimate by the British General Staff of the German losses on the Somme substantially coincided with the French estimate. Unofficial estimates place the losses at 690,000.

It is notified that officers of the Indian Army Reserve are not eligible to subscribe to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund or the Indian Military Widows and Orphans Fund.

ONE CONDITION OF PEACE.

(Continued from P. 7., Col. 3.)

near her. Even here, with the protection of the broad seas between us we know what a disturbing factor the Prussians were with the constant naval menace, but even we can hardly realise what it has meant to France and Russia. Now that this war has been forced by the Prussian military leaders upon France, Russia, Italy and ourselves, it would be cruel folly not to see to it that this swashbuckling through the streets of Europe to the disturbance of all harmless and peaceful citizens shall be dealt with now as an offence against the law of nations.

MR. ASQUITH.

NO PACHED UP PRECARIOUS COMPROMISE.

Mr. Asquith, who succeeded Mr. Lloyd George, congratulated the latter on his succession to the Premiership and defined his attitude towards the new Government as most friendly. He defended the late administration against the accusations of ineffective prosecution of the war.

Referring to the peace proposals he said that they were wrapped up with the familiar dialect of Prussian arrogance, and he asked why a Power professing itself as conscious of military superiority and ultimate victory was shouting universally for peace. Amid cheers he declared that Germany's proposals were born of military and economic necessity.

Mr. Asquith continued. "Peace must be honourable, not shamefaced, no patched up precarious compromise, but one achieving the purpose for which we entered the war. Such a peace we will gladly accept, but anything short of it we are bound to repudiate by every obligation of honour and above all by the debt we owe to those, especially to the young, who have given their lives for what they and we believe to be a worthy cause. I say plainly and emphatically that I see nothing in the German Note to give me the least reason to believe that they are in a mood to give the Allies reparation for the past or security for the future. If they are in such a mood let them say so. (Loud cheers).

COMPLETE UNANIMITY.

MR. ASQUITH'S PATRIOTIC ATTITUDE EULOGISED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Recd 12-10, Dec. 21.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech has put the seal on the revival of confidence which was first marked on the French victory at Verdun.

The Commons listened throughout with rapt attention and growing exhilaration. The most striking feature of the proceedings was the complete unanimity of all leaders in and out of the Government concerning the nation's attitude. The concensus of people not merely accept but acclaim the refusal of the German peace proposals and cheerfully face the dangers and privations a'ead, knowing that the enemy has done his worst as regards frightfulness.

There is much satisfaction at the absence of recriminations between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith and the latter's patriotic attitude is eulogised.

It is expected that Mr. Lloyd George's speech will strengthen the position of M. Brian's towards the critics of the French Ministry.

GERMANY'S LAST BLUFF.

REPLY TO BE WORTHY OF ALLIES' BRAVE SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 20.

Recd. 10-45 p.m., Dec 20.

M. Briand in his statement in the Senate spoke in reply to an interpellation by M. Berenger accusing the Government of lack of foresight, militarily and diplomatically.

M. Briand dwelt on the terrible task and great efforts of the Allies, empnasising that Britain's military contribution far exceeded the original arrangement. He said that Bethmann-Hollweg's last speech showed that Germany was at bay. The demand for peace was the last bluff she would attempt. It was not merely a sign of weakness but a strategy. The Allies' reply would be worthy of their brave soldiers.

On the motion of M. Clemenceau the Senate went into a secret session.

LATER.

In the Senate last night the Premier M. Briand said that nobody was deceived by the German peace manoeuvre. A concerted reply would inform the Central powers that it was impossible to take their peace request seriously.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS REPUDIATE PEACE OFFER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 19.

Recd. 10-45 p.m., Dec 20.

A Congress of Socialists has passed a resolution by 10,000 to 4,000 that no peace proposals from the enemy can be entertained until concrete terms are offered.

During the period of war officers actually on general service who have proved their physical fitness by active service in field will not be required to undergo further medical examination when recommended for permanent commissions. The same applies to warrent officers and men.

UNIVERSAL NATIONAL SERVICE.

(Continued from P. 7., Col. 5.)

of this question as any man in this or any other country. "The problem is a double one, namely distribution and production, and respecting both we must call upon the people of the country to make real sacrifices, but it is essential that the sacrifices should be equal. (Cheers). Over-consumption by the affluent must not be allowed to operate a shortage for the less well-to-do, and I hope I can appeal to men and women of all ranks to play the game. (Cheers.) Without the help of the whole nation we can accomplish nothing and the whole nation must assist us so to distribute our resources that there shall be no man, woman or child who will suffer hunger because somebody else is getting too much. (Cheers.)

FOOD FOR ALL.

With regard to production every available square yard must be made to produce food, and all who have opportunity must regard it as duty to the State to assist in producing and contributing to the common stock. If this were done we should have food without any privation and without any want, everybody having plenty of the best and healthiest food. It means sacrifices, but what sacrifices? Talk to a man who has returned from the Somme or who has been through the haunting wretchedness of a Winter campaign, and you will know something of what those gallant men are enduring for their country. (hear hear). They are enduring much and hazarding all, while we are living in comfort and security. You cannot have absolute equality of sacrifice in war, but you can have equal readiness to sacrifice. Let the nation as a whole place its comforts, its luxuries, its indulgences and its elegancies on a national altar consecrated by such sacrifices as our heroes have made, and let us proclaim during the war a national Lent. The nation will be the better and stronger for it, mentally, morally and physically. Our armies might drive the enemy from the battered villages of France and across the devastated plains of Belgium. They might hurl them across the Rhine in a battered disarray, but unless the nation as whole shoulders part of the burden of victory it will not profit by the triumph, for it is not what a nation gains, it is what a nation gives that makes it great." (Loud cheers).

UNFAIR PRIVATE PROFITEERING.

The Premier went on to say that it was intolerable that any section should be permitted to make exceptional profits out of these sacrifices. Much had been done by the late administration to arrest unfair private profiteering, but the Government had come to the conclusion that it could not ask the nation for more sacrifices without even more drastic steps yet being taken.

After outlining what already had been done to meet the situation Mr. Lloyd George stated that Mr. Bonar Law and others were now carefully examining the problem and hoped to be able to make an announcement, shortly of course, which the Government intended to adopt. It was quite clear that the nation must be asked to make further sacrifices in order to win the war and the road must be cleared by action of this kind.

MOBILISATION OF LABOUR.

The Prime Minister next turned to the mobilisation of labour reserves without which, let there be no mistake, we should not be able to pull through. This was a question, not of years but of months, perhaps of weeks, and unless the labour of the country was used to the best advantage and every man called upon to render such service to the State as he could best give, victory was beyond our reach. The problem was a difficult one. To complete what had already been done Mr. Lloyd George maintained that the Government ourght to have power to say that every man who was not taken into the army, whatever his position or rank, should be really employed on work of national importance. At present it was only the man who was fit for military service and had not established a claim for exemption, upon whom the nation could call. The unfit man and exempted man were surely under, same moral obligation, but still there were no means of enforcing. It was with this imperfect organisation of our industrial man-power that we were called upon to confront an enemy who not only exercised to the full his undoubted right over his own population, but had introduced the practice, hitherto unknown in civilised warfare, of removing civilian inhabitants from occupied territory to make good the shortage of labour in his own country. It was necessary that we should make a swift and effective answer to German's latest mood. "As months go by", proceeded the Premier, "the cost of the war increases, our purchases in neutral countries become more difficult to finance, yet there are thousands of men occupied in industries which consume our wealth at home and do nothing to strengthen our credit abroad, but we have no power to transfer them from employment where they are wasting our strength and their own to employments where could increase it. We have not even the organisation necessary for utilising them as volunteers. These are powers we must take and this is the organisation which we must complete. (Cheers.).

UNIVERSAL NATIONAL SERVICE.

He pointed out in this connection to the difficulty regarding agriculture for want of skilled men in spite of the fact that he believed there were hundreds of thousands of people who if they could be utilised to the best advantage, could produce gret quantities of food in this country. In this connection schemes of very great magnitude had been formulated and were in course of being put into operation. They would involve a great local organisation throughout the country, and he thought Mr Asquith would be very satisfied with them when he saw them. The matter had been considered by the War Committee of the late Government who had unanimously decided that the time had come for the adoption of principle of universal national service. The present Government and the War Cabinet had also unanimously adopted this conclusion. He believed that plans which had been made, would secure to every worker all he had the right to ask for. In order to do this it was proposed to appoint immediately a Director of National Service to be in charge of both the military and civil sides of universal national service.

RECRUITING FOR CIVILIAN SERVICE.

The Civil and Military sides of the Directory would be entirely separate. There would be a military and a civil director responsible to the Director of National Service. The Military Direrton would be responsible for recruiting for the army. It was not proposed to make any change in the method of recruiting for military service but as regards civilian service, it was proposed that the Directory of National Service should proceed by the schedule of industries and of services according to their essential character during the war. Certain industries were regarded as indispensable and the departments concerned would indent upon the Director of National Service for the labour which they required for those services. Other services would be rationed in such matters as labour, raw material and power. Labour that was set free from non-essential and rationed industries, would be available to set free potential soldiers who were at present exempted from military service and to increase the available supply of labour for essential services. This labour would be invited to enroll at once and be registered as war workers on lines analogous to the existing munitions volunteers with similar provisions as to rates of pay and separation allowances. He had no doubt that when it was realised how essential to the life of the nation it was that the service of every man should be put to the best use. we should secure adequate supply of these volunteers, and Government was taking immediate steps to secure by this means the men they wanted.

DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL SERVICE.

The classification of industries and invitation to enrol as volunteers would begin as soon as might be. If it were found impossible to get the numbers required, and he hoped it would be possible, they would not hesitate to come to Parliament and ask Parliament to release them from a pledge given in other circumstances, and to obtain the necessary power for rendering their plans fully effective. The nation was fighting for its life and was entitled to the best services of all its sons (cheers). The Government had been fortunate in inducing the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, to accept the position of Director-General under this scheme. He would immediately proceed to organise this great new system of enrolment for industrial purposes and he, the Premier, hoped before Parliament resumed its duties in another few weeks, that he would be able to report that they had secured a sufficiantly large industrial army in order to mobilise the whole labour strength of the country for war pusposes (Cheers).

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Turning to the Irish question the Premier said he wished it were possible to remove the misunderstanding between Britain and Ireland which had for centuries been such a source of misery to the one and embarrassment and weakness to the other He would have regarded that as a great victory for the Allied forces, as something that would have given strength to the armies an to the allies. He was convinced now that it was a misunderstanding partly racial, partly religious. It was to the interest of both to have it removed but there seemed to have been some evil chance that frustrate every effort made for the achievement of better relations.

He had tried once but did not succeed. But the fault was not entirely on one side. He had felt the whole time that we were moving in an atmosphere of nervous suspicion and distrust, pervasive and universal, of everything and everybody. He was drenched with the sucpicion of Irishmen by Englishmen and of Englishmen by Irishmen and worse, and most fatal of all, by the suspicion of Irishmen of Irishmen. It was a quagmire of distrust which clogged the footsteps of progress. That was the real enemy of Ireland. If that could be slain he believed it would accomplish an act of reconciliation that would make Ireland greater and Britain greater, and would make the United Kingdom and the Empire greater than they ever were before. (cheers.) Speaking for himself and his colleagues he said they would strive to produce that better feeling which was essential to the solution of the Irish problem. (Cheers.) He asked men of all races, creeds and faiths to help the Government, not to solve a political question, but to help to do something that would be a real contribution to winning the war.

PROPOSED IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

After paying a high tribute to the enormous and incalculable services of the Navy, not merely to the Empire but to the whole Allied cause, saying that the war could not have lasted the time it had but for its services, Mr. Lloyd George came to question of the Dominions. Ministers had repeatedly acknowledged the splendid assistance which the Dominions had given of their own free will to the Old Country in its championship of the cause of humanity. The great ideals of national fair play and justice appealed to the Dominions just as insistently as to Britain. The Dominions recognised throughout that the fight was not a selfish one, that the quarrel was not really European, but that there were great world issues involved with which their children were as concerned as ours. The new Government was as full of gratitude as the old for the super-valour which our kinsmen had shown in so many stricken fields. But that was not why he had introduced the subject. The reason was that the Government felt that the time had come when the Dominions ought to be more formally consulted as to the progress and course of the war, and as to the steps that ought to be taken to secure victory and the best methods of garnering in those fruits. "We propose therefore at an early date to summon an Imperial Conference, to place the whole position before the Dominions and to take counsel with them as to what further action they and we should take together in order to achieve early and complete triumph for the ideals they and we have so superbly fought for." (Loud cheers).

ALLIANCE CLOCK ALWAYS TOO SLOW

The Prime Minister then dealt with the relations with the Allies. He said we had already achieved unity of aim, but when he came to the question of unity of action he still thought there was a good deal left to be desired. He had only to refer to the incident of Roumania and each man could spell out for himself what he meant. The enemy had two supreme advantages. They could act on internal lines and there was one great dominant Power that practically directed the enemy's forces. We had neither of these advantages, and therefore we must achieve the same end by other means. The advantages the Allies possessed were advantages which time improved. None could say that we had made the best of that time. There had been tardiness of decision and action. Someone has said about Necker that he was like a clock that was always too slow, and there was a little of that in the great Alliance clock,—Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Roumania! Before we could take full advantage of the Allies' enormous resources there must be some means of arriving at quicker and readier decisions and of carrying them out. (hear hear.) He believed that could be done. There must be more consultation, more real consultation between the men who matter in the direction of affairs. There must be less of the feeling that each country has only got its own front to look after, and the policy of a common front must be a reality. (Cheers.) The enemy realised this policy, and Mr. Lloyd George believed we must secure it more and more instead of having overwhelming guns on one side and bare breasts, gallant breasts, on the other. That was essential for the Allies and for the curtailment of the period before victory arrived.

NO PERSONAL QUARREL WITH MR. ASQUITH.

He would conclude with a personal note. He might say in all sincerity that it was one of the deepest regrets of his life that he should part from Mr. Asquith. Some of his friends knew how he strove to avert it. For years he had served under Mr. Asquith and he was proud to say that he had never had a kindlier or more indulgent chief. Any faults of temper were entirely his (Mr. Lloyd George's) and he had no doubt that he must have been difficult at times. They had differed as men of such different temperament must necessarily differ, but they had never had a personal quarrel, in spite of serious differences of policy and it was with deep and genuine grief that he felt it necessary to tender his resignation. But there were moments when personal and party considerations must sink and if he had paid scant heed to the call of party during the war it was because he realised from the moment when the Prussian cannon hurled death at a peaceable inoffensive little country, that a challenge had been sent to civilisation to decide an issue higher than party, deeper than party and wider than all parties, an issue upon the settlement of which would depend the fate of men in this world for generations, when the existing parties would have fallen like dead leaves on the highway. These were issues he wanted to keep in front of the nation so that we should not falter nor faint in our resolves (Cheers).

STRUGGLE FOR INTERNATIONAL GOOD FAITH.

"There is a time in every prolonged and fierce war when in the passion and rage of the conflict men forget the high purpose with which they entered it. This is a struggle for international right, international honour and international good faith. The channel along which peace and honour and goodwill must flow amongst men, the embankments laboriously built up by generations of men against barbarism have been broken and had not the might of Britain passed into the breach Europe would have been inundated with the flood of savagery and unbridled lust of power (cheers). The plain sense of fair-play amongst nations, the growth of an international conscience, protection of the weak against the strong by the stronger, the consciousness that justice has a more powerful backing in the world than greed, the knowledge that any outrage upon fair dealing between nations great or small, will meet with prompt and merited chastisement,—these constitute the causeway along which humanity was progressing slowly to higher things. The triumph of Prussia would sweep it all away and leave mankind to struggle helpless in the morass. That is why since this war began, I have known but one political aim and for that I have fought with a single eye. That is the rescue of mankind from the most overwhelming catastnople that has ever yet menaced its well-being." (Loud and prolonged cheers).

GERMAN NOTE PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Recd. 10-45 p.m., Dec 20.

The German note has been published. It is identical with the statement by von Bethmann-Hollweh published in Amsterdam telegrams dated the 12th instant.

The Halwais (sweetmeat vendors) of Simla who closed their shops about a fortnight ago as a protest to the enforcement of new rules by the Municipality, have now resumed work after accepting new terms.

LONDON LETTER.

(Contined from page 7.)

1871 the French Empire in Africa has expanded enormously, and for many years there has been preparing, in Senegal and elsewhere, a great army of African troops which, according to the design of the men who built it up, could at any moment be used for the defence of France. It is now generally known that the African troops have taken a prominent part during the autumn in the fighting on the Somme; and that as consequence of their success (in at least one case, a remarkable success), the French War Office has been eager to bring over large reinforcements. Such a proposal, of course, involves many considerations besides the military ones, and there is a strong movement in England to get the Allied Governments to agree upon the carefully restricted use of Africans in Europe; especially to avoid increasing the number of soldiers and to transport men only for work behind the lines. It is only, however, within the last few days that the public has learned the somewhat startling fact that the Government is framing a scheme for the introduction of coloured labour into England. Replies given by the Prime Minister to Mr. Bonar Law to questions in the House have been followed by statements in the Press clearly foreshadowing the proposals. It is estimated that 300,000 or 400,000 of men could be brought to Europe and, after an interval for training and acclimatization, drafted into various fields of labour. The arrangement contemplated is that the men should b erecruited (presumably by the methods familiar for so long in India) in Africa and the West Indies, and organised in labour battalions under military control. They would be housed in compounds, in the neighbourhood of the docks or other industrial centres where they were employed. And it may be added, the Government is being urged to put the supervision of the training camps and compounds in the hands of a committee composed of men experienced in tropical conditions, including ex-administrators from Africa and representatives of the philanthrophic societies, working in co-operation with the Government departments.

LABOUR VIEW.

Involved in this scheme there are, obviously, many most important questions, affecting the welfare of immigrants, the conditions of their living, the reaction upon the surrounding society, and so forth. Then there is the economic side, as to which the trade unions are concerned. The least instructed person is aware of what happens when low-grade, and especially servile labour is introduced into a community where labour organisation is established. In this country the Government is confronted with a trade-union system which, before the war, would have been implacably hostile to any scheme of coloured immigration. But during the past two years the unions have modified their policy, have co-operated with the Government and the employers, and step by step when appealed to, have surrendered their principles and legal rights; and the Government accordingly is persuaded that it can ask almost anything of the trade-union leaders with a certainty of its being granted. With regard to wages, the present notion, it is understood, is that the immigrants must be paid a rate of wages which will prevent any charge of introducing black-leg labour. If, for instance, as seems probable, they are paid 2s. a day with everything found, it is thought that the question of conflict with the ordinary rate paid to white military transport labour will be avoided. An arrangement is suggested by which the immigrants would draw only one-third of their pay as soldiers do, the rest being put into a fund and paid them when they return home.

THE CONTROL OF FOOD.

Things are moving rapidly in the matter of Government food control. The rules under the new scheme have been followed by the fixing of the price of milk and the announcement that, at the new year, the country will be put upon war bread,—not, so far, upon fixed rations of war bread. There is, of course, no telling what we shall come to. Mr. Churchill the other day, in a speech criticising the Government's present policy as belated and inadequate, predicted the approach of a complete national regimentation. Befor elong, he asserted, the whole nation would be classified as fighters and workers; labour of every kind would be strictly controlled; every individual would be given his job and made to do it, and every individual likewise would be allotted the kind and quantity of food that the State deemed necessary and right. In the meantime, with comparative liberty still allowed to producers and consumers, the Board of Trade goes on its way. For the moment the popular interest seems to be largely concentrated on the bill of fare in restaurants and hotels. Yesterday Mr. Runciman addressed a gathering of hotel proprietors, to whom he made known the Government's intentions. It was necessary, beside, to reduce the consumption of imported foods. There might have to be days fixed upon which people would have to go without both meat and fish. He had seen a Christmas bill of fare that had been sent round to the patrons of one establishment. It would, in his opinion, have been wasteful and extravagant in time of peace; in war time it bordered on the scandalous. "Let there be no mistake," Mr. Runciman added, "such a state of things could not be allowed to continue." The catering trade must set its house in order at once. Menus must be drastically cut down, and the rule to begin with would have to be one or two meatless days in the week. Such a programme would have no terrors for any one in India, and Mr. Runciman might have gone to point out how good it would be for the majority of comfortable English people, except perhaps the munition workers, to reduce their consumption of meat. But he refrained,—no doubt considering that his declaration of immediate policy must have seemed sufficiently drastic to the representatives of the catering industry.

Drawn-wire Metal Filament

BRILLIANT LAMPS

Prices defy competition.
Sole Importer:
THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST FOUND ! !

One Eastern Miraculous Tonic !

If you find yourself week physically and if you wish to be cured and get strong, without drugging yourself, you are advised to consult Diploma-holder Unani Khandani Hakim S. M. JAFFRI, (Irani), Building Gowindji Thakarsey Mooljee Bhatia Griha. opposite late America India Cinama, Sandaurst Road, Bombay between 9—12 a.m. and 5—8 p.m.

For special private consultations, you can call at the branch office (on appointment by correspondence.)

If consultation not convenient, use one box of my Eastern Miraculous Tonic.

Price.—One box, each Rs. 10.

P. S.—While ordering the Eastern Tonic, please do not forget to state your ailment, otherwise the medicine won't be dispatched.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

KANJA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers.

Price List Free on Application.

DO YOU WISH TO KNOW YOUR **"FUTURE"**

State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for ONE RUPEE ONLY.

Mr. Ghazanfar Muhammad Khan, Deputy Collector, writes from Moradabad City, "The one year life reading you sent me proved to be QUITE TRUE"

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU,
CHODAVARAM, Vizagapatam District.

SAVE Your Goods from RATS & **PREVENT PLAGUE.**

"ANTI-RAT" acts on the INSTINCT of rats, and drives them away WITHOUT KILLING THEM. It scares away rats from houses, shops, fields, &c., and prevents PLAGUE. (*Harmless—no smell—no trouble in use.*)

WHAT OTHERS SAY!

The Civil Surgeon, Orai:—"Your Anti-Rat is certainly beneficial in freeing a house from rats."

Akbar Umar, Esq., Bar-At-Law, Lahore:—... tried yout "Anti-Rat".....rats do not stay in places where Anti-Rat is used....."

PRICE, As. 12 per tin; V. P. charges, As. 5 up to 3 tins. *To be had of*—The NATIONAL MEDICAL HALL, Farrukhabad, (U.P.)

In Press—
AUDIT PROGRAMMES
AND
REFERENCES

Under the Indian Companies' Act 1913. Indispensible to Practitioners. Lawyers and all those handling Joint Stock Companies Accounts.

Inspections invited.
Sold by
S. GOVIND & Co.,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum,
Bombay.

BRITISH NAVAL POLICY.

CRITICISED AND DEFENDED IN THE LORDS.

NO DEPARTURE FROM TRADITIONAL LINES.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

In the House of Lords on the 15th ultimo, Lord Sydenham asked whether the Government could say when the definite declaration of policy on behalf not only of this country but also of all the Allies, in regard to the "monstrous proceedings" of German submarines, to which the Marquis of Crewe referred on the 15th August would be issued, and whether all possible active measures were being taken meanwhile. In asking the question he said he did not know whether the noble Marquis had any plan in his mind when he made the declaration referred to, but he submitted that if the Government had a plan it ought to be produced with the least possible delay. He had no wish to criticise the Admiralty, but widespread anxiety had been created by certain articles by Mr. Churchill owing to a fear that the new theory on naval strategy which had been announced found favour in the present Admiralty and the higher ranks of the navy. A defensive naval policy would be a negation of the finest traditions of the British Navy, and, if these counsels governed the action of the Admiralty, we could not be successful in meeting the submarine menace or in our naval operations generally. He appealed to the Government and the Admiralty to root out this pernicious propaganda, and replace it by another based upon the principles which had brought victory and glory to the British navy in the past. (Cheers.)

Lord Beresford said we had arrived at a very serious crisis in the war, and success or failure would depend upon vigour, energy foresight, and attack. It was a time for plain speaking. The House of Commons and the press were muzzled, and no Government since the days of Pharaoh had been so autocratic as the present Ministry. The blockade of Germany was still ineffective, and the submarine danger had attained formidable dimensions. Ships were being sunk daily in all parts of the world. The Foreign Office appeared to have taken complete control of naval policy, and, in fact, our naval policy since the beginning of the war has been disastrous. The naval policy now appeared to be that the fleet must take the minimum of risks in the employment of ships. In his opinion the Board of Admiralty required to be strengthened. They wanted new blood, younger men fresh from the sea who had distinguished themselves in the war and knew what was necessary in war.

THE TRADITIONAL POLICY.

The Marquis of Crewe (President of the Council) said his declaration in August to which reference had been made did not imply that immediate steps of the kind indicated were possible. Declarations as to what they would do in the future were only words, and it could not be supposed that the Germans would be in any way influenced by them in the action which they were taking in regard to submarines or anything else. The only voices which could speak with influence now were the voices of the cannon on the Allied fronts.

There was a certain risk in making statements now of our future intentions—that they might limit the action of the Allies when the time came for stating the terms of peace. There were reasons which made it imperative to the Allies that our victory should be absolutely complete. It was not only a question of destroying for the future a military and naval menace which with an incomplete victory Germany might be able to hold out against the Allies. It was not only a question of perventing those commercial and economic reprisals which without a complete victory the Central Powers would do their best to inflict upon us. There was also the question of compelling our enemies to pay the penalty for the monstrous deeds they had perpetrated during the war, and he asked the House to consider what our position would be if without the power of enforcing penalties we were to open up such subjects when the time came for opening up the preliminaries of peace. He could not believe it was the view of those in authority that any higher purpose than the destruction of the enemy's fleet could be served by the navy; therefore when Lord Bresford said the present policy of the Admiralty was to spare the fleet as much as possible—by which he supposed he meant a tendency to avoid rather than invite a general action—he wondered whether he was really speaking by the card.

Viscunt Midleton thought that in the Admiralty, as in all other Government departments, there was a tendency to leave in positions of the highest responsibility men who had been worn almost to a shadow by the tremendous responsibilities entailed upon them by the war.

THE ADMIRALTY DEFENDED.

The Earl of Lytton repudiated, on behalf of the Admiralty, the suggestion that their naval strategy was governed by the view that it was not necessary to destroy the enemy's fleet whenever and wherever they could be found. He denied emphatically that the Admiralty had departed from the traditional policy of attack. There was abundant evidence that the enforcement of our blockade, far from being negligible and ineffectual, was causing termendous economic pressure upon the Central Powers. He could assure the House there was no disposition on the part of the Admiralty war staff to ignore or underestimate the importance of the submarine menace. They were continually devising new methods of attack and defence. It was a grossly inaccurate statement to say that our naval policy, measured by what it had accomplished, had been disastrous hitherto. He did not suggest that everything had been done

(Continued in next Column.)

"THE ENEMY IS CAUGHT."

STIRRING SPEECHES IN THE DUMA.

WHOLE NATION ON WAR WORK.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

German hopes of securing a separate peace with Russia received another crushing blow in the Duma on the 17th ultimo, when the Ministers of War and Marine spoke. The Minister of War said:—

"This sanguinary and atrocious world war has lasted twenty-seven months. It was not our well beloved Sovereign who desired to begin this war. We all know that neither the Emperor nor our gallant Allies received any support from the hostile camp in their efforts to avoid this world conflagration.

"For decades there has been cultivated in the hostile camp the idea of the necessity of seizing by force the domination and the first place among all the peoples. (Applause.) In this enemy camp the swords were sharpened and the arms prepared for decades, and only the desired hour to surprise its neighbours, to attack them, and finally to crush them with a shattering blow, so as to force them to submit to its will, was awaited. (Cheers.)

NEARER VICTORY.

"But intentions do not always correspond to reality. The shattering blows have disappeared like smoke. The war has lasted twenty-seven months. God alone knows how long it will still last. As an old soldier I am profoundly convinced that each day brings us nearer victory. (Cheers.) Each day our wicked and insolent enemy is nearer defeat. (Renewed cheers.)

"What is this change which has occurred in the world? What has happened? Precisely that which some people foresaw in August, 1914, and which constitutes an act of faith not only for Russia, but for all the Allied countries—namely, that it is not only an army which is waging war, but, indeed, a whole State. (Cheers.)

"Everyone whom it has been possible to take for the manufacture of munitions of war has been taken. Not only men and boys, but women and young girls. Figures will testify to the results of this general effort.

GUNS AND SHELLS.

"The following figures show, firstly, the surplus output on January 1, 1916, and, secondly, the surplus output at the present moment as compared with January 1, 1915:—

Three inch guns 3.8 times and eight times respectively.
Repairs 5.7 times and 3.2 times.
4.2in. howitzers twice and nearly four times.
Rifles three times and four times.
3.6in. shells 6.5 times and 7.5 times.
Four inch shells 2.5 times and nine times.
Six inch shells twice and five times.
Three inch shells 12.5 times and 19.7 times.
Four inch and 6in. bombs for land mines four times and sixteen times.

"I am not going to enumerate everything, but shall confine myself to stating that in certain cases the increase of output has been forty times. (Loud cheers.) As for asphyxiating gases, the output has increased thirty-three and sixty-nine times.

POSITION SUPPORTABLE.

"I shall draw the attention of the Duma to the artillery munitions without touching upon the question of supply, and I shall emphatically declare that although defects still exist the position is supportable. The difficulties which we are meeting as regards motor-cars do not depend upon us. Aviation is developing.

"That is what common effort has given us. I can, of course, rely upon you and your aid in the future for the common work of our gallant army. (Cheers.) The enemy is caught and will not escape. I repeat that each day we are nearer victory, and the enemy nearer defeat. As the President of the Duma has declared, we must conquer at all costs.

THE TSAR'S ORDER.

"That is the order of the august commander of our gallant Army. The welfare of our country, which comes before everything, requires it. As an old soldier, I again express the absolute conviction that not only must we conquer, but that we shall gain the victory. No power on earth is capable of conquering Russia." (Cheers.)

The Minister of Marine said: "I shall be brief, and not repeat what has been said by the Minister of War. I will repeat only that the war will be waged to the end. (Prolonged cheers.) Having learnt that the Minister of War would make a statement here, I thought it my duty to make one also, and, as always, to tell you frankly and openly that your continual support for the national defence gives me again the right to say to you that the national defence imperatively calls for your united effort" (Prolonged cheers.)

TO THE END.

After the Minister of Marine had taken his place by the side of the Minister of War the cheering increased, and reached unusual fervour. The Minister of Marine bowed him acknowledgments, but the members rushed from their seats and surrounded the representatives of the Government, continuing to cheer frantically.

The President of the Chamber then suspended the sitting, and the Ministers of War and Marine passed out of the Chamber shaking hands with many of the Deputies amid uninterrupted applause.

On the resumption of the sitting, M. Roditscheff, commenting on the statements of the Ministers of War and Marine, said: "Rarely have such profound and useful words been spoken. In conformity with the will of the Emperor, the Army will fight to the end. The Duma desires nothing else, and has only assembled to further that object." (Applause.)

(Coninued from previous Column.

that could be done. The future must be met by new methods and possibly even by new men, but the country should realise what it owed to those who had borne the heavy burden of responsibility during the past two years. (Cheers.)

Lord Sydenham said he was glad that his question had elicited a repudiation of the naval strategy laid down in the late First Lord's articles.

The House adjourned till Tuesday.

Instant Relief when

"OFF-COLOUR"

Dull and Depressed.

When off colour suspect your liver. But—and it is a very big but—don't weaken your system by taking strong purgatives or blood-chilling salts. Follow the nature-way. Strengthen your liver and bowels by means of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief, and bright health will follow natural action of the reinvigorated organs.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief.

Prices: As. 14 and Rs. 2.2, from all Chemists and Bazaars,

or direct from the Sole Agents for India, J. Murray and Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 365, Bombay.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion preparation to Dr. Cassell's Tablets. Purity is guaranteed.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's **Instant Relief**

Prepared from LIVER-TONICS ANTACIDS CARMINATIVES LAXATIVES

A REWARD OF Rs. 1,000.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED.
SALAMMISRI MURABBA
WE HAVE SEVERAL CERTIFICATES.

REGISTERED.

The well-known remedy for nervous debility, loss of blood, loss of memory, constipation and indigestion, etc.

SALAMMISRI is the fruit of a plant which grows in abundance in places round about KABUL KHANDAHAR in AFGHANISTAN.

This **MURABBA** is prepared with these fruits and several other precious things. It contains no poisonous ingredients.

This **SALAMMISRI MURABBA** highly develops the Muscular Systems and cures every disease and keeps the body in perfect health. First use the **MURABBA** and then see the result. Beware of base imitations prepared of well-boiled Potatoes and some other roots.

The above mentioned rupees will be awarded to any one who can prove that this **MURABBA** does not contain real **SALAMMISRI.**

N.B.—If I refuse to pay the AWARD OF Rs. 1,000 who becomes entitled to, he is quite welcome to get the same from me through THE COURT OF LAW.

Prices per tin of 15 tolas of **MURABBA** Rs. 2. Postage charge from 1 to 3 tins As. 6 extra. Directions will be sent with the Parcel. Write your addresses clearly and perfectly.

Use of 1 tin gives complete effect, and the use of 2 or 3 tins gives a permanent remedy.

While purchasing the murabba through our agency, shop or V. P. P. beware of being deceived by imitators and carefully examine our registered trade mark and name on every tin.

D. MANNALAL, NATIVE DOCTOR OF DELHI,
No. 5, Avenue Road, Bangalore City.

XMAS & NEW YEAR SWEETS

HALWA BOOKS & ALBUMS | **CARD & CAKES** | **DECORATED MESUR** | **BASKETS & LATES**

VISIT OUR GRANT ROAD SHOWROOMS.

GOVINDJI VASANJI

GRANT ROAD AND CHEERA BAZAAR
BOMBAY.

TELE. NO. 1656. TELEGRAMS: "SWEETMEAT."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

ROYAL-ZEST

VINEGAR | ESSENCES | SPICES

Quart, Re 1-4: Pint Ans. 11. | 9 varieties 10 Ans. per bottle. | 9 varieties 4 As. per pkt.

ONION COMPOUND, GARLIC COMPOUND CURRY POWDER.

These are highly concentrated powders. A little goes a great deal. Eight annas per tin each

VANHELLER

A VANILLA FLAVOURING, Cheaper than Vanilla, yet twice as much better Just try it.

1½ oz. Ans. 0-10-0.

5 oz, Re. 1-8-0.

SNOW

A vegetable powder, makes ICE CRM smoother and firmer without the use of eggs.

¼ lb., 12 Ans.;

½ lb. Re. 1-7.

HELLER'S

FOOD & SANITARY SPECIALITIES

OF LEADING STORES & DEALERS

ROYAL-ZEST

COCOA

The best cocoa now sold in India.

1 oz., 3 Ans.; 4 oz., 8 Ans.

½ lb., 14 Ans.

OF LEADING STORES & DEALERS.

OZO

SCALE SOLVENT

Removes stains, scale, incrustations, &c., from sinks, closet bowls, urinals, latrines, keeps them clean white and sanitary, ½ lb. 8 Ans.; 1 lb., Re. 1-4

VARN-I-GLO

Imparts a brilliant, lustrous polish to pianos, furniture, brass beds, electric fixtures, Excellent for automobile and carriage bodies.

½ lb, tins, Ans, 12 each.

ROYAL

METAL POLISH
SILVER POLISH.
ENAMEL CLEANERS.
MARBLE CLEANERS.

Each unexcelled for its respective use.

2 oz. cans, 6 Ans.
½ lb. cans, 10 Ans.

COCKROACH KILLER

Throughly destroys cockroaches. Invaluable for Hotels, Restaurants, Factories, Homes and Steamships. Can be used with freedom in kitchen and pantry. Re. 1-4-0 per tin (6½ oz.)

BED-BUG KILLER.

Don't have sleepless nights. Try this Ar. remedy.

7 Ans; 12 Ans; Re. 1-4.

DEODORINE

immediately destroys all bad odours, and does not leave behind any odour of its own just as phenyle does. A teaspoonful of the powder makes 2 to 8 gallons of deodorising solution with water. 1½ oz, tins, 8 Ans. each; 4 oz. tins, Re. 1-4 each; 1 lb. tins, Rs. 3 each.

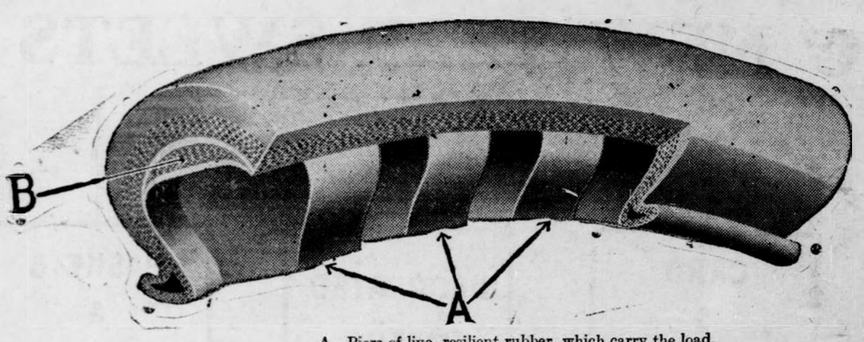
REFUSE IMITATIONS.

SAMPLES AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FROM YOUR DEALER OR FROM

SOLE AGENTS: KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co., HUMMUM ST., FORT. BOMBAY.

REVOLUTION IN MOTOR TIRES

THE DAYTON AIRLESS TIRE has no inner tube, needs no filling-in of air, and hence cannot puncture or blow out. It is as easy riding as the pneumatic tire, and in fact causes LESS vibration than pneumatic.



B—Extra layers of fabric which are not found in a pneumatic tire.

A—Piers of live, resilient rubber, which carry the load.

THE DAYTON AIRLESS TIRE gives uninterrupted service of 10,000 to 20,000 miles and over, and therefore it is the cheapest tire to use.

No extra casings, tubes or tire tools to carry. No delays on the road. You can go where you like, and promise yourself to return in schedule time.

Send for our descriptive booklet.

AGENTS:—

1. Bombay Presidency, including Nizam's Dominions: THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
2. Bengal Presidency: P. E. GUZDAR & Co., 44, Ezra Street, CALCUTTA.
3. Madras Presidency: MAC. VENVER & Co., Mount Road, MADRAS.
4. Ceylon: BROWN & Co., Ltd., COLOMBO.

GENERAL AGENT,

P. MUNCHERJI,

DALAL STREET, BOMBAY.

The "Madelaine"

Semi-Rimless Pince-Nez.

The embodiment of elegance with efficiency.

No screws to come loose.
No rivets to crack lenses.

THE "MADELAINE" combines all the advantages of actual rimless without their disadvantages.

The "MADELAINE" is *rimmed* with an invisible white metal band, sunk in the edge of the lens. This is so thin that it does not project, and its colour and finish are such as to blend with the glass, looking exactly like the polished edge of a rimless lens.

If the "MADELAINE" is accidentally dropped, the metal edging will often prevent breakage. Extreme lightness renders them wonderfully easy in wear.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East,

No. 44, HORNBY ROAD (Macmillan Buildings), BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1827.

Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Lucknow, Rangoon.

HEAD OFFICE: 19, NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON.

OUT TO-DAY

"INDIAN INK"

IS ON SALE TO-DAY

Re. 1

A Feast in Color

THACKER SPINK & Co., CALCUTTA.

And at all Bookstalls.

[Est. 1895.]

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

Telephone 2236

SURAJMAL LALUBHAI & Co.

Telegrams 'Calm ness.'

Opp. KALBADEVI

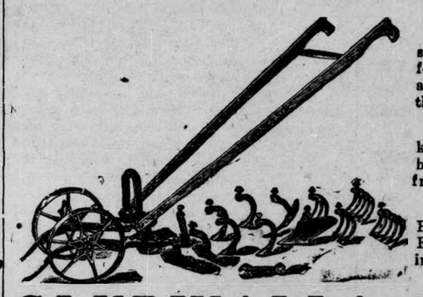
POST, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. an all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.

In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.



Double and Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could be done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, shovels, hoes, etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engines etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & CO., LD.

STOVE DEPOT)

50, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent perannum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are brought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Allice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.